

FBIS

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IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL APPEALS FOR PEACE IN SPACE

PM121655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Orbits of Peace and Friendship"]

[Excerpt] The development of space and the study of earth from near-earth orbit are among the main levers of scientific and technical progress. No one doubts the effectiveness of international cooperation in space matters or the selflessness of our country, which has allocated places in its spacecraft to representatives of friendly states. You will recall how joyfully people on earth greeted the news of the preparation for the first Soviet-American space flight! When the historic handshake in orbit took place between the crews of Soyuz and Apollo, everyone believed that joint work in space would continue and would serve to strengthen peace on earth.

However, the U.S. Administration's attitude to space matters has changed since then. "The U.S. military," AP reported in 1981, "are trying to set up a Pentagon command center in geostationary orbit." Subsequent reports were even more alarming: "The Pentagon's plans are arousing the concern of international circles that space could become a field of battle between the superpowers..." "The Pentagon's spending on space research exceeds the whole NASA program..." "Military specialists believe that the shuttle will give the United States a clear advantage over the Russians..."

The people of the world want to live in peace and are glad that the supreme achievements of scientific and technical progress have opened the way for mankind toward the peaceful development of space which, in turn, will help people on earth to resolve the earth's urgent problems. That is why the talk about "star wars", contained in abundance in the comments of representatives of the present U.S. Administration can only arouse alarm and concern.

The position of the Soviet Government and the Soviet people is identical on this question. It is reflected in the draft resolution "On the Use of Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes, for the Good of Mankind" presented for examination by the UN General Assembly. The letter accompanying this document says that "the Soviet Union believes that it is now more important than ever before to ensure that the exclusion of space from the arms race sphere becomes a strict norm of states policy and a generally recognized international commitment and to ensure that absolutely all channels for militarizing space are reliably sealed off."

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed this same thought in his speech when presenting awards to cosmonauts. "The Soviet Union," he said, "consistently advocates that space should always be an arena of fruitful cooperation rather than of military confrontation. The realities of life are such that a space free from weapons is now an indispensable condition of lasting peace on earth. We proceed from this premise and, of course, would like other countries to adhere to such a stance, which is the only rational one."

Each Soviet person is proud that it is our country which is in the vanguard of the struggle for peace, both on earth and in space and is successfully developing international cooperation in near-earth orbit.

We believe that the collective reason of the people of earth will find a way to curb the U.S. Administration's militarist aspirations so that the development of space promotes the flowering of mankind rather than its doom.

All the Soviet people support our party Central Committee's October appeal:

"PEOPLES OF THE WORLD! RESOLUTELY DEMAND THAT THE MILITARIZATION OF SPACE BE BANNED FOR ALL TIME!

SPACE MUST ONLY BE PEACEFUL"! [passage printed in boldface]

This appeal is approved by hundreds of millions of people in all four corners of our azure planet.

U.S. SCIENTISTS DEEM SPACE ABM SYSTEM 'UNTENABLE'

PM121040 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "American Scientists' Warning"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Nov -- The Reagan administration's intention to abandon the unlimited-duration Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems and its plans to develop wide-scale antimissile defenses with space-based elements are provoking angry protests among the American public. Many politicians, representatives of the intelligentsia, and activists of the U.S. antiwar movement, are exposing Reagan's propagandist assurances that the new U.S. space-based antimissile defense system "will rid mankind of the fear of nuclear missiles."

A group of prominent U.S. scientists is currently on a lecture tour of the United States denouncing the tremendous danger of the current U.S. Administration's course toward transforming space into an arena of the nuclear arms race.

The group, which includes prominent U.S. scientists such as Nobel prizewinner H. Bethe, well-known astrophysicist Professor C. Sagan, (G.) Kendall, chairman of the Board and president of the Union of Concerned Scientists, Professors D. Drell and L. Gottfried, and others, held a press conference in Washington on the eve of their tour during which a joint statement was issued.

The scientists said, in particular, that Reagan's hopes for the possibility of creating a reliable "defense shield" for the United States are untenable from the scientific and the technical viewpoint. In any case, a nuclear war would be an unprecedented catastrophe for the United States.

Reagan's "strategic defense initiative," which envisages the creation of wide-scale antimissile defenses with space-based elements, will be acutely provocative in nature. The USSR will no doubt take countermeasures that will nullify the \$1 trillion Reagan "space umbrella", the group's participants stress.

At the press conference, C. Sagan recalled the fact that the Soviet Union has submitted to the United Nations a draft treaty on banning the use of force in space and from space with respect to the earth. The United States, the U.S. astrophysicist said, was among the few countries that opposed this draft. "This fact graphically shows how strikingly the U.S. approach differs from the peoples' strivings and aspirations for peace," C. Sagan noted.

USSR STOCKHOLM FORUM DELEGATE HITS U.S. POLICY

LD121253 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Stockholm November 12 TASS -- The fourth session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is continuing its work here. It is attended by 33 European states, as well as the U.S. and Canada.

The session is discussing the search for ways towards the continuation of the process of the consolidation of detente started in Helsinki, towards the expansion of cooperation among nations and the bringing down of the level of military confrontation on the European Continent.

These important tasks facing the Stockholm forum are getting ever more urgent and topical, the head of the Soviet delegation at the conference, Ambassador at Large Oleg Grinevskiy told TASS.

The U.S. is going on with the deployment in Western Europe of first-strike nuclear missiles and is trying to spread the arms race to outer space. The European and world public actively oppose U.S. militaristic designs. This follows from numerous addresses, appeals and petitions sent to the Stockholm conference by various political and public organizations from all the parts of the world.

The USSR and other socialist countries attach much importance to the Stockholm conference, to the achievement there of concrete and tangible results which would embody the most long-cherished aspirations of the peoples of Europe and the whole world, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed.

With this in view the Soviet Union put forward a number of proposals based on joint initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states which are aimed at the dramatic improvement of the situation in Europe.

If all the nuclear powers participating in the Stockholm conference pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, it would be an effective confidence-building measure, especially in the international situation that is taking shape today.

In answers to questions of WASHINGTON POST the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko described this measure as one of the most topical questions connected with the termination of the arms race and the consolidation of security.

The concluding of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of the relations of peace would also promote the consolidation of peace in Europe. The adoption of other Soviet proposals would also be a major contribution to the solution of the problems facing the conference. Specifically, this is true of the confidence-building measures in the military sphere which by their nature and volume surpass by far those envisaged by the Helsinki Final Act.

Neutral and non-aligned countries display readiness to contribute to the productive work of the Stockholm conference. However, all the constructive efforts aimed at starting businesslike talks have been stifled so far by the U.S. and its closest NATO allies.

Along with avoiding the discussion of real confidence- and security- building measures, they are trying to railroad the measures whose purpose is to reveal the military activities of the USSR and its allies and which, at the same time, do not include the territory of the U.S. itself where the main NATO potential is concentrated. Their proposals do not contain even the slightest hint at any limitation of the level and scope of the military activities which create a threat for the European security.

The Stockholm conference will live up to the expectations of the European nations only if all its participants display a sense of responsibility and act according to the principle of equality and equal security, the Soviet representative said in conclusion.

SOLTON REAFFIRMS USSR STAND, LACK OF U.S. REPLY

LD121633 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] A book has been published in the United States, "Soviet-American Relations, Articles and Speeches" by Konstantin Chernenko. In a foreword for American readers the Soviet leader dwells on the Soviet approach to the problems of war and peace. Analyzing the international situation and Soviet-American relations, Konstantin Chernenko underlines this: There is no prospect other than to live side by side, and since this is so it is better to live not in an atmosphere of hostility and fear but in peace, as people really should, observing certain standards in their relations.

These words, writes our commentator Yuriy Solton, reaffirm Soviet allegiance to the principles of peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems. The Soviet Union doesn't impose on anyone its ideology, its values stemming from the socialist system, but it expects the same from the other states. Attempts to transfer ideological differences into the sphere of relations between states, to dictate by force how other people should live have always meant a great danger. In this nuclear age such a policy can bring about a disaster. The Soviet Union wants legality and not arbitrariness to rule the world so that every nation is guaranteed a right to peaceful, independent development.

A solid base has been placed under the principles of peaceful co-existence, primarily as they apply to the relations between the two opposing military and political alliances, NATO, and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The base is the military-strategic equilibrium. It helps to maintain peace. It does the more so as the level of the equilibrium is lowered. To reduce a level means to reduce the nuclear peril. That is the aim of a whole complex of Soviet initiatives. The Soviet Union didn't urge other countries to do something that it's not ready to do itself. It proves this in practical terms. It's enough to recall the bold political step that the Soviet Union has taken unilaterally, which is a pledge not to use nuclear weapons first.

I can also remind you of some other Soviet proposals, writes Yuriy Solton. Last March the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko called on all nuclear powers to legalize such standards of relations between them that would rule out the possibility of a nuclear conflict. The USSR is ready to immediately freeze all its nuclear arms if the other nuclear powers agree to do the same. The USSR and the U.S. could set an example in this regard. Some time ago the Soviet Union strongly urged the American leaders to take measures to prevent the militarization of outer space and to bring to an end the drafting of a treaty on a total ban of nuclear weapon tests. Unfortunately, in Washington these and other Soviet proposals come up against a blank wall. Some American leaders still think along the lines of force. They want to upset the established military-strategic equilibrium and bank on a military superiority.

Such attempts are futile and they are dangerous. Today every person and mankind as a whole face a choice between life and death: either an arms race and the peril of holocaust or, as the Soviet Union champions it, disarmament and peaceful co-existence. There is no other choice.

U.S. MOVEMENT ON ARMS TALKS TERMED 'SMOKESCREEN'

LD091655 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Oleg Polyakovskiy writes: President Reagan in his latest interviews and statements has been constantly repeating that during his second term in office he is going to give "overriding priority" to efforts to ensure peace and disarmament.

In a development billed as proving this, the White House intends to appoint a special ambassador vested with the broadest powers to break the deadlock at the Soviet-U.S. talks on arms control. Presidential aides, NEWSWEEK magazine reported, described this intention as indicating Reagan's deep "concern" about the arms race.

But it is the Reagan administration itself that has spurred this race to its current, unprecedented, breakneck speed and deadlocked the talks. The matter is, not the form and not the gestures, but the substance of the U.S. stand, and in what concerns the limitation and reduction of arms, first of all nuclear arms, this is a stand of deadlocks. The U.S. Administration's approach to the problem of the arms race, THE WASHINGTON POST remarked, "cuts across the prospect of achieving even a modest measure of these thoroughly desirable goals".

The incumbent administration is not only blocking the roads to new accords, it is also laying mines under the accords that have been achieved before. "Not only has he (Reagan) failed to stabilize the nuclear arms race but he has propelled it to new heights and lacks any plausible strategy for regaining control," THE NEW YORK TIMES observed. "Mr Reagan, balking at past agreements, offered none of them any plausible new approach. He has, perhaps, even unwittingly, ordered up weapons and appointed officials that obstruct the way."

The Reagan administration, according to a cynical admission of one of its members, director Kenneth Adelman of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, sees talks with the Soviet Union only as a sham needed to appease public opinion and cover up its own militarist ambitions.

It is not surprising that, with this kind of approach, the present administration has not signed a single arms control agreement over the nearly four years it has been in office. Moreover, it has renounced the earlier hammered-out and signed treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes and has broken off talks on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, on antisatellite systems and on limiting the supplies and sales of conventional arms. It has never sought any accords with the USSR: The absence of agreements with the Soviet Union, selfsame Adelman once said, was a pseudo-problem.

The entire record of the Reagan administration goes to show that Adelman's cynical admissions are a much more accurate expression of its real posture in this field than the showy statements of Reagan about his desire for peace and disarmament. As to the plans to appoint a special ambassador who is called by the American press the would-be "czar" on arms control, they are nothing more than another gimmick, a smokescreen intended to enable the administration to carry on its current policy. But such such gimmicks are designed for simpletons. It is realized ever more clearly throughout the world what Washington's real aims are. The French newspaper LE MONDE said, for instance: "The American Administration is trying to create the impression that there is certain movement in East-West relations. But it is essential that Washington offer concrete evidence to prove its goodwill." And there's been no such evidence so far.

NATO PLAN FOR ARMED FORCES 'TRANSPARENCY' SCORED

PM090946 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov article under the rubric "Answering the Reader": "Fans of 'Transparency'" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] "Articles dealing with the Stockholm conference," war veteran and engineer M. Kozodoy wrote to the editorial office from the town of Khimki near Moscow, "use the term 'transparency' to describe the NATO countries' proposals." The letterwriter asked us to describe in more detail the meaning of this term and the general nature of NATO proposals in Stockholm.

From time to time neologisms or "buzzwords," as it were, that designate ideas stemming from the realities of international life appear in world political vocabulary. Words like "peaceful coexistence" and "detente" that reflect positive trends in relations between states from the two different social systems have entered common usage. There are also other words -- "cold war" or "state terrorism," for example -- whose meaning is also self-evident in that they reflect negative processes in the international arena imposed by the forces of imperialist reaction. The term "transparency" belongs to this category of words.

To begin with, however, a few words about the forum where this term came into being.

For several months now the flags of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada have been flying over the Kulturhuset building in the center of the Swedish capital. This is where the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is taking place. This is the largest international forum in the host country's history. The conference may become an important landmark for the continent as a whole in the struggle for a life free from the threat of nuclear or other war.

There is no doubt that in today's complex and seriously exacerbated situation, the key to success at the conference lies in the organic combination of major political steps and measures of a military-technical nature, while strictly observing the principles of equality and equal security. The proposals on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe put forward by the USSR delegation back in May -- proposals like a pledge by the nuclear powers participating in the conference not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of military force, and others -- and the confidence-building measures proposed by the Soviet side in the military sphere, are in full accordance with such an approach.

Our country is in favor of elaborating confidence-building measures in the military sphere. In particular it most clearly advocates limiting the scale of military exercises on the European Continent. It is well known that NATO's maneuvers, with their ever-increasing scope, are in practice difficult to distinguish from actual preparations for war. Was this not the impression given by NATO's fall exercises code named "Autumn Forge-84," which spread from Norway to Turkey and involved over 300,000 soldiers? The negative attitude of the delegations from several NATO countries toward the elaboration of measures to limit maneuvers can be explained by the fact that Washington and its closest allies intend, as before, to follow a "position-of-strength" policy relying on the strategy of deterrence.

The fact that the United States and its NATO allies hold the very same stance is evident from the "transparency" that they are foisting on other countries -- in other words, "transparency" of operations by European states' armed forces. If the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states were to accept it, Washington would be assured of being able "legally," so to speak, to gather intelligence information on military potential. This process would, furthermore, be one-sided because the Washington scenario excludes all American territory from the operation of "transparency" measures. Is this approach not in blatant contradiction with one of the cornerstone principles of the Stockholm conference: equality of rights and equal respect for the security interests of all participating states?

This fallacious concept, which has nothing in common with the task of confidence- and security-building, has already been rejected by the socialist countries in the past. Now there is even less reason to change the negative attitude toward it.

The very same obstructionist goals are pursued by the United States and other NATO states in their attempts to acquire some kind of "right" to "verify" future confidence-building measures, including to send "inspection teams."

What is this if not yet another instrument to achieve "transparency" of the defense potential of the USSR and its allies? We have to ask the question: Could the authors of the above-mentioned projects be so naive as to seriously expect them to be implemented? Of course not! Very simply, the NATO bosses manipulate the monitoring problem every time they want to wreck or block the achievement of positive results at international meetings.

This is how the fans of "transparency" themselves become "transparent."

NATO'S ROGERS PLAN FOSTERS SOVIET THREAT 'MYTH'

LD110222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] According to a UPI report from Brussels, the so-called strategic plan for an in-depth strike on the headquarters and rear of countries of the Warsaw Treaty in the event of a first attack from them, was approved on Friday at NATO headquarters. The American General Bernard Rogers, commander in chief of NATO forces in Europe, has been putting this plan forward for a long time now. The strike in the rear and at the headquarters of countries participating in the Warsaw Treaty is intended to be carried out with the help of conventional weapons. However, the use of tactical nuclear weapons is not excluded. The Rogers plan is built on the assumption that the so-called enemy, the USSR and its allies, will without fail be the first to start a war. Proceeding from this the NATO commanders in chief are foisting their view of the development of events, their strategy, upon their U.S. partners. In translation to the language of Western propagandists, the Rogers strategy is based on the same old, decrepit myth about a Soviet threat, on the variant of an inevitable attack from the East. Over to my colleague, commentator Igor Charikov:

Indeed General Rogers is, as it were, a prisoner of his obsession with a Soviet threat. This is either an illness typical of NATO or from elsewhere, but in any case the symptoms are the same and it has now become the basis of thinking for all American generals. In the present case they are trying to justify new aggressive military concepts in Europe with the Soviet threat -- concepts consisting of building up conventional weapons with the corresponding increase in expenditure to pay for them, both in the U.S. budget and in those of its NATO allies. If we look further, then Washington has no more favorite or safe means than reference to Soviet military power in its efforts to form foreign policy on a global scale.

The American man in the street, it should be admitted, often falls for this propagandist trick. Because of a great many reasons, including artificial ones, he is not very good at understanding details of such complex questions as armaments and disarmament. This very lack of awareness and experience is used by people with general's stars and by congressmen in compiling items in the military budget, which increases from one year to the next. From the man in the street, who reads the papers, listens to the radio and watches television broadcasts, they carefully conceal or depict in distorted form the position of the Soviet Union on the issues of disarmament and detente.

As a rule in the White House they avoid answering Soviet proposals and initiatives put forward by our country's leadership. The position in the United States itself is presented as the most peacemaking and the most constructive, and so on. We have seen many examples of this, particularly in the last months during the inflamed atmosphere of the preelection struggle. But if we take an objective look, then clearly there is a lack of correlation between American propagandists and diplomats. For example, in propaganda they assert that in talks on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe, which have been taking place in Vienna for almost 11 years, fruitlessly, the reasons for the lack of agreement are the obstinacy of the Soviet Union.

Supposedly, they say, the countries of the Warsaw Treaty are not showing readiness to compromise with their Western partners. But in reality, the reader, radio listener or television viewer in the West, does not know even a tenth about the essence of events taking place in Vienna. In the years that have gone by the socialist countries have placed on the table at least 15 initiatives and proposals, formulated so they take into account the main principle of that forum's mandate, mutual security and nothing detrimental to any one of the sides.

The draft agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms as well as measures connected with this in central Europe, put forward on 23 June 1983, has become the main proof of the political will of the Warsaw Treaty countries. This is a historic truth. What was their reaction reflected in the Western press? The West kept silent for almost half a year and, as a result, the mountain, as they say, gave birth to a mouse. The NATO countries put forward a counterproposal that completely ignored any and all compromise approaches. Thus, the talks ended up in a blind alley yet again, while the mass media in the United States and in other NATO countries again made a lot of noise about the intransigence and perfidy of the USSR and its allies. In Russian this is called laying the blame at someone else's door. It is in this kind of atmosphere, in which a torrent of misinformation, half-truths, distortions and open lies rains down on Western public opinion, that concepts about the possibility of an attack from the East, about the necessity to build up military strength and to make more and more resources available to this end make their appearance.

It is precisely in this context that the notorious Rogers plan we spoke about and the approval with which it has met in the NATO headquarters ought to be seen.

U.S. NAVY TESTS TOMAHAWK CRUISE MISSILE

LD122158 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] San Francisco November 12 TASS -- Within the framework of the program for the development and deployment of new types of offensive arms, the Pentagon conducted another test of the naval Tomahawk cruise missile. According to a spokesman for the U.S. Navy, the missile was launched from aboard a submarine stationed off the southern coast of California and hit the target at a test range in Nevada.

The latest test of a Tomahawk cruise missile is a component part of the program for the building of U.S. Armed Forces. The program is realized at a rapid pace with the aim of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. The LOS ANGELES TIMES writes that nuclear-tipped Tomahawk missiles will be deployed on many U.S. ships the total number of which, according to plans of the U.S. military, is to reach 600 combat units.

U.S. ANNOUNCES UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST EXPLOSION

LD110712 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 11 TASS -- The United States has exploded another nuclear device underground at the Nevada proving range. According to a spokesman for the Energy Department, the yield of the explosion was below 20 kilotons. It was the 13th underground nuclear explosion officially announced by the Washington administration this year.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY FIRST COMMITTEE HOLDS DEBATE

PM090941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by unnamed "own correspondent": "Guarantee of Security; General Political Discussion Continues at UN General Assembly Session"]

[Text] New York, 5 Nov -- During the general political discussion in the First Committee (political questions and security questions, including disarmament) of the 39th UN General Assembly session great attention is being paid to the question of pooling the efforts of states and the public in averting the threat of nuclear war and curbing the arms race. In his speech, USSR representative V.F. Petrovskiy noted that the mass antiwar movement, which is steadily gaining new tempo and scope, has now become a powerful factor of world policy and has been transformed into a unique new kind of guarantee of world security -- a sociopolitical guarantee. An important part in mobilizing public opinion in the interests of peace and disarmament is played by UN efforts, in particular by the world disarmament campaign launched under its auspices. As for the Soviet Union, it not only welcomes the campaign, but is indeed making an important contribution to its implementation.

The speeches of a number of delegates from socialist countries, particularly the Bulgarian delegation, stressed that right now it is essential not only to support the trends in the campaign that have already become traditional, but also to welcome new trends. In this connection, Bulgarian representatives D. Kostov recalled the idea, which has already gained support, of proclaiming 6 August, the day the United States subjected the Japanese city of Hiroshima to nuclear bombing, Disarmament Day.

Characteristically, the speech delivered by the U.S. representative attempted to cast a shadow on the public movement for peace and disarmament. Speeches from the delegations of other NATO countries simply kept quiet about this very important issue.

Soviet Delegate Addresses Panel

PM121347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "The United Nations: Backing Up Words With Deeds"]

[Text] New York, 9 Nov -- A wide range of Soviet initiatives aimed at removing the nuclear threat is the focus of attention of the First Committee (dealing with political and security questions, including disarmament) at the UN General Assembly session.

Freezing nuclear arms; banning nuclear weapon tests; preventing the militarization of space, including a complete reunification of antisatellite systems; establishing a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments from the initiation of talks on this problem; and adopting a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons are a few of the areas where states, above all nuclear states, could back up their words about striving for peace with real deeds, USSR representative V.F. Petrovskiy stated. One cannot fail to see that the political and diplomatic maneuvers aimed at sabotaging efforts to limit and reduce arms conceal specific programs designed to build up military might. Those who refuse to adopt a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons are trying to create a first-strike potential. Rejecting the idea of freezing nuclear arsenals, they are increasingly building up new mountains of weapons and therefore threatening the strategic military equilibrium. Rejecting talks on preventing the militarization of space, they are developing "space wars" plans.

Noting that the American side has recently made statements expressing a desire for more constructive relations with the USSR, the Soviet representative stressed that the answer to the question whether this concession has been born out of short-term considerations or something more substantial must be given by the United States itself by its own practical actions. A realistic, responsible approach to the key questions of international life demands that words in favor of peace and disarmament be backed up by specific actions to remove the nuclear threat.

NICARAGUA CALLS FOR UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

LD091829 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 9 TASS -- Nicaragua's permanent representative at the United Nations, Chamorro Mora today requested the president of the U.N. Security Council to have an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the precarious situation in Central America, said a representative of the U.N. secretary general.

The heightening of tension in that area has been caused by sharp escalation of U.S. aggressive actions against Nicaragua, which are fraught with the threat of American intervention into that country conducting an independent course which is unsuitable to Washington.

MISHIN OPENS INTERNATIONAL YOUTH MEETING

PM121557 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Reliable Support for Workers"]

[Excerpts] Children as Atlases who hold the small globe of the earth in their hands. Children as highly skilled builders for whom a mere grain of sand suffices to build a splendid city of the sun. Children as writers who painstakingly trace out that most important of all words, "peace", on the school blackboard.... There are so many of them, so many lofty symbols of peace, friendship, and happiness. Almost always it is children who are the main figure in these symbols, as the most sensitive barometer of truth and sincerity.

It was children who came yesterday to the Cultural Center of Moscow's Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant to welcome the participants in the International Meeting of Working Youth.

Opening the forum of world working youth, V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, read a greetings message to the participants in the International Meeting of Working Youth from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The message was greeted by long, prolonged applause.

The millions-strong Lenin Komsomol and all the young men and women of great Lenin's motherland, the land of October, subscribe to the warm and cordial words and wishes of the leader of the CPSU and our state, V. Mishin said in his address.

Some 12 years have elapsed since the last World Meeting of Working Youth. Much has changed in the world in those years. Today, we are discussing the pressing problems of young people against a background of a markedly increased danger of war, the threat of nuclear catastrophe, and the most acute ideological struggle. Recently there has been a sharp activation of the aggressive forces of American imperialism, which aspires to world domination and flagrantly flouts the people's rights and freedoms.

Whichever problems we touch upon, they are directly dependent on the most important one: to preserve world peace. Energetic antiwar actions within the present-day international youth movement are becoming a decisive factor in its development.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism and the end of World War II, we say that war must not happen again. Saving the world from the threat of total destruction depends in no small measure on progressive working youth. Defending mankind's right to live is the paramount task of all those who will greet the third millenium....

Labor problems are problems that affect the overwhelming majority of young men and women on our planet.

Naturally, the situation of young people in different countries is far from identical. It is primarily determined by the nature of the socioeconomic system and specific historical conditions. Therefore, the real rights enjoyed by young working people in various states also differ.

Our representative meeting provides an opportunity to discuss broadly and comprehensively the whole gamut of questions bound up with the vital concerns of young people, the exercise of their rights, and their participation in public and political life. The picture of reality prevailing in countries with different social systems will of course be full of contrasts. These, after all, are contrasts of life. It is important that we should not merely record existing problems, but also find effective ways of resolving them. For countries where capital holds sway, that means involvement in arduous and acute political struggle....

Our meeting is an important stage in young working people's preparation for the 12th World Youth and Students Festival, which is opening in 270 days. Questions on the vital rights and interests of the young generation, that is to say, questions primarily about the right to life and the right to work proposed for discussion at our meeting, will undoubtedly occupy a special place on the festival's program.

V. Mishin expressed the hope that the exchange of opinions and frank discussion would be useful to youth organizations and every participant and provide a new impetus for further intensification of young working people's struggle for their rights, and declared the International Meeting of Working Youth open.

TRUD HITS ILO DOMINATION BY 'CONSERVATIVE FORCES'

PM121445 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Nov 84 p 3

[A. Ulyanov, O. Yuryev article: "ILO: Problems and Prospects"]

[Text] When meetings of working people of various countries and international and national trade union forums have recently mentioned the International Labor Organization [ILO], they have increasingly often been speaking about it in a critical tone. What, then, accounts for the growing dissatisfaction of working people and their organizations with the activity of this specialized UN establishment, which requires, according to its charter, promoting the improvement of working conditions, "taking into account the fact that lasting world peace can be established only on the basis of social justice"?

The point is (and this is becoming increasingly obvious to very broad masses of the working people) that the ILO's practical activity does not accord in its chief aspects not only with the provisions of its own charter but, still less, with the hopes that working people pin on it.

Let us take the very acute problem of ensuring the right to work. The dramatic growth in the number of unemployed in developed capitalist countries from 8 million in 1970 to 34 million in 1983 and the increase in the army of "superfluous people" in developing countries to 360 million are the realities of the nonsocialist world. The shattered destinies of many millions of working people and members of their families lie behind these figures.

However, the ILO has still done nothing substantial to help working people in the struggle against unemployment and has not even enshrined the right to work in a convention or any other fundamental normative document. The ILO's working secretariat, the International Labor Office, in which conservative forces predominate, avoids revealing the real cause of unemployment in capitalist countries and, at the same time, keeps quiet about or distorts the experience of those countries that have managed to ensure full employment for working people.

The International Labor Office devotes quite inadequate attention to the problems of working people in developing countries and, in particular, to questions of their struggle against the predatory policy of multinational corporations. Despite repeated demands from trade union organizations, a convention on the protection of working people's interests and trade union rights in enterprises of multinational corporations has still not been adopted.

One of the most graphic examples of the way in which the conservative circles in the ILO leadership are trying to lead this organization away from participating in resolving the most urgent present-day problems is the attitude of the International Labor Office and F. Blanchard, its director general, to problems of the struggle for peace and disarmament and to ensuring the working people's most important right -- the right to life.

Under the conditions of the increased danger of nuclear war, in recent years millions of working people on all continents have been taking an increasingly active part in mass demonstrations to preserve peace and end the arms race. The documents of trade union congresses and conferences in practically all countries emphasize the indissoluble link between the struggle for disarmament and a cut in military spending, and the struggle for working people's socioeconomic rights and needs. However, the leadership of the International Labor Office, quoting the impermissibility of politicizing the ILO, uses all possible means to divert the organization from participating in the solution of these problems, which are vitally important for all working people, and obstructs implementation of the resolution "On the Socioeconomic Consequences of Disarmament," adopted by the ILO General Conference in 1981, at the initiative of trade unions from socialist countries. It is typical that no mention was made of the words "peace," "detente," or "disarmament" in F. Blanchard's extensive report to the last ILO General Conference session in June 1984.

While speaking of serious flaws in the ILO's activity, one cannot fail to mention the intolerable line of discrimination applied within the organization against representatives of progressive trade unions and trade unions from socialist and developing countries. The International Labor Office leadership does not make the slightest serious attempt to ensure that the appointment of working people's delegates to the ILO conference takes place as envisaged by the organization's rules, taking into account the legitimate interests of all national trade union centers and applying the rotation principle in countries with several trade union centers. This primarily damages the interests of the progressive class trade unions affiliated with the WFTU, the largest international trade union association, presently uniting more than 206 million working people. Consequently, the usual proportion of representatives from trade unions with different orientations at the ILO conference and other events by no means reflects the realities of the international trade union movement. Even more blatant discrimination is used when selecting trade union candidates for the International Labor Office apparatus.

The trade unions in socialist countries, and they have declared this repeatedly, cannot overlook the fact that the International Labor Office leadership shows a stubborn unwillingness to make a real contribution to organizing cooperation and mutual understanding between trade unions with different orientation or to help disseminate truthful information about the trade union movement in the socialist world. Thus, so far we have heard only "No" from the International Labor Office leaders in response to the repeated proposals by trade unions from the socialist countries to organize an international seminar under ILO auspices on the role and position of trade unions under the conditions of socialism.

Working people and trade unions in socialist countries cannot remain indifferent to the fact that all efforts by pro-Western forces within the ILO are aimed at passing over in silence the crude violations of working people's and trade union rights in the capitalist countries while, simultaneously and on the pretext of monitoring the fulfillment of conventions, attempts are made to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries, going even so far as advancing demands for changes in their sociopolitical system.

This was manifested with special emphasis in connection with socialist Poland. Reactionary forces are doing everything to use the ILO in their attempts to destabilize the sociopolitical and economic situation in that country. It is well known that, despite a resolute protest by the socialist countries, the specific anti-Polish and antisocialist actions by the ILO, particularly the establishment of the so-called "Commission to Investigate the Polish Question," made it essential for Poland to suspend its cooperation with the ILO.

Reactionary forces inside and outside the ILO, striving to transform that organization into a tool for struggle against socialism, are perfectly aware that the socialist countries will not tolerate the implementation of such plans, which mean -- and this must be most clearly emphasized -- that these forces are deliberately aiming at undermining the ILO as a universal international organization.

The Soviet trade unions insistently advocate that the ILO promote truly equal cooperation between working people's vocational organizations with different orientations and between countries with different political and socioeconomic systems; they advocate the democratization of its structure and work methods, and a resolute rapprochement between the organization and the interests and needs of working people.

We are by no means denying the positive aspects of the ILO's activity. When speaking of them, in our view, one can note the adoption, with the active participation by trade unions, of a number of norm-setting acts capable of providing great help in the working people's struggle to improve labor conditions; the approval of numerous resolutions condemning apartheid and racism, and the work on useful research and reference publications, primarily on labor safety and hygiene matters. However, this in no way covers or cancels the fact that, frequently scattering its efforts on a multiplicity of petty and at times unimportant issues and projects, the ILO basically fails to tackle seriously such fundamental problems of working peoples as their right to work and their right to live. Instead, quite often as we have seen, it turns into a venue for unsightly political speculations.

Only by eliminating these serious shortcomings will the ILO manage to find a way out of the crisis it is experiencing today and discover the prospects of fruitful development and efficient accomplishment of its appointed tasks for the sake of labor, peace, and international cooperation.

CHERNENKO ADDRESSES AMERICANS IN BOOK PREFACE

PM121314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

["Address by K.U. Chernenko to U.S. Readers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 11 November (TASS) -- The U.S. publishing house, Praeger, has issued a book entitled "Soviet-American Relations: Articles and Speeches by K.U. Chernenko."

The book opens with a message from K.U. Chernenko to U.S. readers, in which he says:

Esteemed readers,

I hope this book will in some measure help you to understand better how the Soviet Union sees the world, what it is striving for, and what it advocates. I think that a collection of speeches and articles delivered and written at various times and on various occasions is the best way to achieve this, since its contents reflect real moments of history in progress; they contain assessments of various events that were made at the time, and not in retrospect.

I think the reader will notice that the subject of Soviet-American relations from one point of view or another, is present in practically all of my statements. That is not surprising since it is our two countries that bear a particular responsibility for ensuring peace on earth, and that people in all countries are able to live and work in peace.

It is not a question of anyone's subjective desire to assume, or not to assume, that responsibility. Rather, it is what history has decreed. Hence our attention, and, I would add, our balanced approach to all that determines the state of relations between our countries and all that can help to improve them.

We have difficulty in understanding the logic of those who say that the continuing tension in relations with the USSR is something unavoidable -- fatally predetermined, almost -- and that the United States has nothing to lose by it.

In your country there are also people who claim that in general, they are not opposed to normal relations with the Soviet Union, and that they are for talks with the USSR and even for agreements in the sphere of arms limitation. But to achieve this, they say, the United States must be stronger than the USSR. This, of course, is not so. The desire to achieve military superiority and the holding of honest and businesslike talks on issues concerning both sides' national security are incompatible things. The unrestrained buildup of the arms race and its spread even into space is, in the final analysis, a threat to the United States' own security.

Attempts to achieve military superiority are untenable and at the same time dangerous, and of course cannot but complicate our relations. Conversely, when both sides were showing readiness to adhere to the principle of equality and equal security, and on that basis arrived at mutually acceptable understandings, including on the issue of arms limitation, then there was also a change in atmosphere in the relations between our countries. It was a change for the better.

There is no other prospect but living side by side. Therefore, it is better to live not in an atmosphere of hostility and fear, but in peace, humanely, observing certain norms in our interrelations.

I hope that when the American reader gets to know our country's approach to the questions of war and peace and our concrete proposals, he will become convinced that the Soviet Union stands for equal and, if possible, good relations with your country, and desires accords with the United States on a broad spectrum of issues.

All we ask is that our proposals be judged objectively, without prejudice. Prejudice and lack of desire to know the truth have never done any good, and today they could have the gravest consequences.

I wish readers of this book in the United States prosperity and peace.

K. Chernenko

Sholkver Comments on Preface

LD122055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Alexander Zholkver commentary]

[Text] As we reported, earlier a book of articles and speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on Soviet-American relations was published in the United States. This book, which opens with an address by Comrade Chernenko to American readers, is attracting great attention. Over to our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver.

[Zholkver] The state of Soviet-American relations is now one of the most important international problems, because our two countries have a particular responsibility for world peace. This explains, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stresses, our attention and considered approach to everything that determines the state of relations with the United States and what might help to improve them.

It is true that there are people across the ocean who allege that tension in Soviet-American relations is something inevitable and virtually predestined. However, history shows differently. When both sides were willing to adhere to the principle of equality and identical security, they arrived at mutually acceptable agreements, including on arms limitation.

I recall the June days of 1979 in Vienna, where the Soviet-American agreement on strategic arms limitation was signed. At that time, not only the Austrians but, in the full sense of the word, the whole world, journalists from all over the world were in Vienna during those days, welcomed this as an important step toward strengthening world peace.

Unfortunately, serious obstacles arose, but through no fault of ours. The Vienna agreement was not ratified in Washington. This is because Washington still hoped to attain military superiority. But such hope and honest, businesslike talks on questions of both sides' national security are incompatible.

I must point out that an increasing number of American politicians have recently acknowledged this obvious truth. I can cite in particular a speech by Kennan, a former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, who stressed on the eve of the presidential election that, irrespective of the result, the coming months must herald a new period in Soviet-American relations, since they are of decisive significance for questions of war and peace.

Incidentally, we know that President Reagan himself stressed in his election speeches the importance of ensuring peace, and the American voters are now naturally waiting to see whether these promises will be turned into practical deeds.

As for our side, as Comrade Chernenko stresses in his address to American readers of his book, the Soviet Union stands up for equal and, as far as possible, good relations with the United States, and it wants agreements with it on a wide spectrum of questions.

TANJUG: SHULTZ, GROMYKO TO MEET IN JANUARY

LD121146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- According to well-informed Soviet circles in Moscow, it is expected that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will arrive here in January as the official guest of Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs.

According to the same circles, the visit will not mark the beginning of U.S.-USSR negotiations on arms control, but "only a continuation of the dialogue" which Gromyko started last September with President Reagan and George Shultz in the White House in Washington.

TANJUG INTERVIEWS ARBATOV ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD091711 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, November 9 (TANJUG) -- Some changes for the better have taken place in U.S.-Soviet relations but they have come about due to pressure from other countries, Soviet party Central Committee member and Soviet Academy of Sciences Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies Director Georgiy Arbatov has stated in an interview to the Yugoslav weekly NIN.

The changes, said Arbatov, were not launched by Washington but primarily by U.S. Western European allies. As detente undoubtedly began under the influence of Europe, on the one hand, and the Vietnam war on the other, so have certain changes in U.S. policy been influenced by Western Europe, Arbatov considers. For this reason, the order for an improvement in the international situation need not necessarily be the settlement of U.S.-Soviet relations in the first place, it can also be the reverse, he pointed out.

"I feel that small countries at present, and this applies not only to our allies but to U.S. allies and to the neutral and non-aligned countries, can play a particularly prominent role", Arbatov explained.

He added that mankind can no longer permit itself "the luxury of waging war from time to time, the luxury of an unlimited arms race and perhaps even the luxury of the non-existence of cooperation".

He viewed the world situation as so tense and dangerous that, as he said, "we must in fact reconstruct the entire system of international relations in a positive spirit if we wish to save ourselves but the first task is the avoidance of war".

INFLUENTIAL AMERICANS URGE BETTER TIES WITH USSR

PM131122 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Nov 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "No Sensible Alternative"]

[Text] Washington, 9 Nov -- Public figures and politicians in the United States are condemning the Reagan administration's militarist course and advocating an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations.

There is no sensible alternative to talks aimed at concluding agreements in the arms limitation and reduction sphere, former Senator G. McGovern stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

He highly stressed the replies by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to THE WASHINGTON POST's questions. At the same time, the former senator condemned Washington's dangerous military programs, specifically the plans to create a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements, whose implementation will whip up the arms race.

Stressing that the general international situation depends on the state of USSR-U.S. relations, G. McGovern noted that one of the most important tasks facing the United States is to improve relations with the USSR.

P. Harriman, the well known Democratic Party figure, called the building (nalazhivaniye) of USSR-U.S. relations "the most important problem of the day." In an interview with a TASS correspondent she described the proposals put forward by K.U. Chernenko in his replies to THE WASHINGTON POST's questions as positive.

The Reagan administration must renounce the course of confrontation with regard to the USSR, R. Drinan, president of the influential social organization "Americans for Democratic Action," stated in a talk with a TASS correspondent. If the arms race gets out of control, he stressed, all humanity may have to pay for it with their lives.

REAGAN SPEECH AT VIETNAM MEMORIAL CEREMONY CITED

LD121517 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 12 TASS -- Correspondent Vladislav Legantsov reporting:

U.S. President Reagan made a speech at a pompous ceremony where authority over the "Vietnam Memorial" was transferred to the Federal Government. The ceremony, timed for Veterans' Day, was attended by several thousand veterans of the dirty war in Indochina whom President Reagan described as real patriots of the United States of America.

The President used the occasion for attacking the opponents of the aggression which killed tens of thousands of Vietnamese civilians, caused serious damage to cities and villages and destroyed plants and animals on vast tracts of land as a result of chemical weapons' use.

It follows from the speech of President Reagan and that of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who also addressed the ceremony, that the ruling quarters of the United States have failed to learn a lesson from the abortive Vietnam adventure. The Pentagon chief made it plain among other things that the present administration did not intend to renounce military force in pursuing its foreign policy goals. This is confirmed by an escalating undeclared war of the U.S.A. on Nicaragua and gross interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Commentary on Ceremony

LD112056 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 11 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Judging by all, the White House intends to fan up with even greater vigor the mood of chauvinism and ultrapatriotism which, to a considerable extent, facilitated the success of President Reagan's election campaign. A whole series of events now taking place in the American capital devoted to Veterans' Day confirm this. Although this traditional holiday is devoted to the memory of all those who took part in past wars, this time it was not the Americans who had fought during the Second World War against fascism, but the participants in the dirty war in Indochina who turned out to be at the center of attention of the organizers and the press.

We have here an open attempt by certain Washington circles to try, as it were, to rewrite history and to portray the U.S. barbaric aggression in Vietnam in a new light. The pompous ceremony of unveiling a new sculpture group by the so-called Vietnam Memorial had just this aim in mind.

The militant patriots could not reconcile themselves to the original design for this monument: a deep ditch, upon whose black marble walls the names of 58,000 Americans ingloriously killed during the dirty war would be engraved. Too many disturbing associations, it that not the case?

The monument was redone and is now adorned with a massive flagpole with the American flag and a bronze sculpture. One of the main organizers of this militaristic show in the American capital, Sullivan, who, incidentally, served in Vietnam, openly admitted: If the Vietnam veterans, he said, now ashamed of their participation in that war are pleased with and proud of themselves following the measures we have taken, then we will have attained our goal.

As you can see, the goal is no less shameful than the dirty war in Vietnam itself.

ANDRIANOV COMMENTS ON REPORT ON NICARAGUAN MANUAL

LD102151 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Nov 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov; Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] Judging from a REUTER agency report from Washington, the U.S. Administration is calculating on hushing up the scandal that arose after information to the effect that the CIA prepared a secret manual for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries received widespread publicity. As the cable says: A report by the CIA inspector general, who was involved in investigating the case of the preparation of this textbook for killers, has been submitted to the White House. I hand the microphone over to commentator Boris Andrianov:

[Andrianov] A few weeks ago, when President Reagan put the CIA Leadership in charge of investigating this dirty matter, well-founded apprehensions were already being expressed at that time that the White House was simply trying to cover up tracks. It was no accident that the Washington administration immediately began to bustle about, to dodge, to evade demands for a thorough investigation into who specifically had a hand in compiling such a textbook for Nicaraguan terrorists. Counting on throwing the American public off the right track, Vice President George Bush, for example, stated that the manual was, he said, prepared by a minor CIA worker without the agreement of this cloak-and-dagger department leadership. It was this dubious version that formed the basis of the report submitted to the White House. The recent apprehensions over the true intentions of the Washington administration in this dirty story are now fully confirmed.

Can it really be considered sheer chance that the report itself has not been published, although it was expected to be published as early as 2 November? More than this, official Washington is making it quite clear that the report will not be published for quite an unspecified period of time. Such secrecy is more eloquent than words.

All the same in Washington, guided by the given version, you have to suppose that they deliberately leaked information contained in the CIA inspector general's report. It ended up on the pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper. In its words, as a result of the investigations the conclusion was drawn on the need to discipline five or six CIA workers of a not high rank; that is, they are heaping the blame, as was to be expected, on small fry.

However, as it turns out, they find some justification for them too. It was given verbally by an official personage from the CIA who wished to remain anonymous. As the REUTER agency reports, this figure of the espionage department asserts that employees of the CIA were, he said, very busy with other matters last year when they reviewed this manual, and for that reason they did not give it the necessary attention. The clerk who was directly preparing this textbook on terrorism, they say, did not know about Reagan's instruction, which was given out in 1981, forbidding civil servants from taking part in plots and killings, and also from inciting others into such things.

You see how simply and well everything turns out: some did not know, others did not know what was happening, and others still simply found themselves aside from the deliberate transgression. But all of this looks this way only in words, deliberately false and incorrect.

Grounds for such a conclusion are given by the statement of Patrick Moynihan, deputy chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Having acquainted himself with the report of the CIA inspector general, he told journalists that the notorious manual is nothing other than a translation into Spanish of the main instruction clauses for students of the special center in Fort Bragg who train the so-called Green Berets. These are cadres for special detachments of the U.S. Armed Forces who are entrusted with sabotage-terrorist operations on enemy territory. It is from here that sources for textbooks for killers emanate. As the saying goes: The explanation was quite simple.

'REPRIMAND' FOR CIA MANUAL AUTHORS NOTED

LD110332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2350 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Washington, 11 Nov (TASS) -- President Reagan has issued an instruction for "disciplinary action" to be taken in relation to minor CIA officials who were party to compiling a "manual" for anti-Nicaraguan terrorists.

By announcing this the White House is hoping to take the heat off of a scandal that erupted here after it became known that the "manual" contained recommendations for the physical elimination of representatives of the Sandinist authorities.

"Disciplinary action" for the authors of this textbook for killers, as a White House spokesman told journalists, could come down to their being sent "letters of reprimand" in the name of the CIA leadership.

As for the CIA leadership itself, the President absolved it of any responsibility for what has happened, and approved the conclusions of a special inquiry that was carried out by the espionage agency itself. According to these conclusions, in preparing the manual "CIA personnel did not violate the Constitution or laws of the United States", but merely "allowed some isolated mistakes and oversights".

PENTAGON TO HOLD MILITARY MANEUVERS 30 NOVEMBER

LD092222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The Pentagon is preparing to conduct major military maneuvers under the code name "Quick Breakthrough." They will start on 30 November, and will take place on the U.S. Atlantic seaboard in the state of Georgia.

Many people regard these maneuvers as preparation for military action against Nicaragua, UPI reports.

AFP: ARKHIPOV TO VISIT PRC BEFORE END OF YEAR

NC131123 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, Nov 12 (AFP) -- Ivan Arkhipov, a high-ranking Soviet official whose planned China trip was abruptly cancelled by Moscow last May, will visit Beijing before the end of the year, informed sources here said.

Asian communist sources said the visit was likely to place next month.

Mr Arkhipov, who is first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, would have been the most important Kremlin official to visit Beijing in more than 20 years. But Moscow called off his trip after the warm welcome granted U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Beijing last April and the resumption of armed clashes on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Analysts said the decision to restore Mr Arkhipov's trip to the Chinese diplomatic calendar was probably a result of the latest round of Sino-Soviet normalization talks held last month in Beijing.

Mr Arkhipov is considered the least politically-motivated appointment to the position of deputy prime minister, of which there are three in the Soviet Union. He is in charge of exclusively economic dossiers and is ranked 27th in the party lineup.

His trip is seen as a sign of improving relations between the two communist giants in non-political areas, and particularly trade. The volume of trade has tripled in two years to reach \$1.2 billion this year. University, cultural and sports exchanges have also risen dramatically.

PRC'S LI XIANNIAN, WU XUEQIAN LEAVE ON TOUR

LD101816 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing November 10 TASS -- Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, left Beijing on a foreign tour. He is to pay official visits to Spain, Portugal and Malta. He is accompanied by Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council of the P.R.C., minister of foreign affairs of the P.R.C.

The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, devoting a leading article to the tour, underlines the "strategic position" held by those three countries.

FORMATION OF U.S.-CHINA ORGANIZATION NOTED

LD122149 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 12 TASS -- A nongovernmental organization, called U.S.-Chinese Dialogue, was founded at the initiative of the American side. It includes former U.S. defense secretaries Robert MacNamara, Harold Brown and other U.S. politicians and military figures. It is noted here that the organization will examine preliminary questions related to sales of modern technology and dual-use equipment to China.

FURTHER ON FOREIGN COMPLICITY IN GANDHI KILLING

Imperialist Conspiracy Seen

LD102257 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 10 TASS -- Thousands of Indians gathered in the center of the Indian capital today to pay their respects to the memory of India's outstanding stateswoman Indira Gandhi assassinated by hired killers. People from all walks of life gathered at the Teen Murti Bhavan Memorial Hall where three urns containing the ashes of the fine daughter of India are installed. Tomorrow at dawn a guard of honor will pay last tributes to Indira Gandhi after which her ashes will be scattered above the Himalayas from aboard plane. This wish of Indira Gandhi is to be fulfilled by her son, the new prime minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi.

The assassination of Indira Gandhi, the newspaper NEW AGE writes today, is a result of a conspiracy of imperialist special services. They are kindling religious and communal enmity in India and are working to undermine its territorial integrity. At this crucial moment when India's unity and independence are threatened the duty of all patriotic and democratic forces is to fight separatism, religious and communal enmity, NEW AGE underlines.

Inquiry Initiated

LD101916 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 10 TASS -- The Indian Interior Ministry has set up a special department to investigate the murder of Indira Gandhi. The newspaper TIMES OF INDIA reported that it would be operating under the Central Bureau of Investigation and included high-ranking police investigators.

The on-going inquiry, the paper said, was comprehensive in nature, with efforts being made not only to uncover the plot inside India but also to reveal the support it had received from abroad. The authorities already had information pointing to "foreign complicity" in the plot. THE TIMES OF INDIA called attention to the fact that one of Indira Gandhi's killers, Beant Singh, who had been one of the Indian head of government's guards, had maintained connections with Western-based supporters of the establishment of a state of "Khalistan." It had been found out, in particular, that he had made contact with them when he had accompanied Indira Gandhi during her last visit to London.

Ex-General Arrested

BK091501 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] In India, investigations into Mrs Indira Gandhi's assassination are continuing. The newspaper THE HINDUSTAN TIMES writes that a former official in the Indian Army was arrested in Srinagar on charges of involvement in plotting the murder. It was discovered that he had close contacts with a foreign espionage agency. An assassin of Mrs Indira Gandhi, Satwant Singh, said that this person is one of the plotters of the murder.

U.S., BRITAIN SEEN ENCOURAGING INDIAN DISUNITY

PM121403 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[S. Bulantsev article under the rubric "Who Is Inspiring the Anti-Indian Campaign in the West": "Inflammatory Conjectures"]

[Text] The 12-day period of mourning proclaimed in connection with the tragic death of Indira Gandhi ends tomorrow in India. The ashes from her funeral pyre will be scattered over the country from an aircraft in accordance with the deceased's will and national custom. The republic is gradually recovering from the painful grief caused by the untimely loss of their acknowledged and beloved leader. Life is returning to normal in cities and villages and the government has established effective control over the actions of the antinational elements who are trying to incite religious and communal discord.

This turn of events patently does not suit India's enemies. Virtually every day the Western press, particularly the American press, publishes various conjectures and speculations regarding the current situation and the future course of events in India. Thus, THE WASHINGTON POST predicts a "long period of uncertainty," "serious instability," and "new friction with Pakistan." The same paper is provocatively fanning some "potential Soviet threat to the Indian subcontinent." THE NEW YORK TIMES carries a provocative article on "police connivance" during the "mass reprisals against the Sikhs." The CBS television company is effectively engaging in agitation against the Sikhs; they say they are "the most successful section of the Indian population, but want even more -- not just power, but privileges and prestige." THE WASHINGTON POST observer, W. Buckley, comes out in support of creating an "independent Sikh state," that is, in favor of the territorial division of India.... In brief, the American press has once again been swamped by a wave of anti-Indian articles, many of which can only be described as interference in India's internal affairs.

Today, we must again pay tribute to Indira Gandhi's political perspicacity. In her last interview with GDR television and the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, which was disseminated in Delhi the day before her death, Indira Gandhi replied to a question on the causes of the anti-Indian campaign among certain foreign circles: "This campaign has been under way for a long time. It was going on in the time of Mahatma Gandhi and in my father's time. However, recently it has been significantly stepped up. I am convinced that as our elections draw nearer it will be stepped up even more and that various kinds of slander, falsehood, and excessively exaggerated reports about events in our country will be disseminated."

The aim of the slander campaign, of which Indira Gandhi spoke less than 2 weeks ago, is clear enough. There is no doubt that Washington is ready to pay any price to remove from power those political forces of India that are at the helm of government in the country today. This is because the foreign policy of those forces is a serious obstacle for the United States to realize its regional ambitions and pretensions to world domination. For that reason, Washington's propaganda apparatus is trying to exert a very definite influence on the mood and views of the Indian electorate.

An unscrupulous anti-Indian game is also being played in Britain. Its top leadership is displaying miracles of pharisaism and hypocrisy by inciting the Sikh emigres based there to terror and violence against the Indian leaders. Back in June, the Sikh separatist leader Chohan publicly announced plans for an attempt on the life of Indira Gandhi. However, as M. Thatcher cynically announced on this score, "the police did not manage to find sufficient evidence to start proceedings for incitement to violence." What then? Inspired by his impunity, Chohan said recently in London that Indira Gandhi deserved death and the same fate would befall her son and heir, Rajiv. Once again, there were somewhat indistinct mutterings in the British corridors of power about "lack of evidence."

India's enemies believe that political assassinations together with threats and slander will cast the country into the abyss of anarchy, chaos, and unrest. They do not abandon hope of undermining the republic's national unity and securing the liquidation of the political course of Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Illusory hopes! The words of the late prime minister at her last mass meeting held in Orissa State on the day before her murder are frequently recalled in India now: "I would be proud to die serving the motherland. I believe that every drop of my blood will serve the country and help to make it strong and dynamic."

INDIAN SEPARATISTS THREATEN RAJIV GANDHI

NC101245 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] PRAVDA writes that the hope of India's domestic and foreign enemies that Indira Gandhi's assassination would lead to a profound crisis in the country has been upset. Thousands of peace marches with slogans calling for the consolidation of the foundations of national unity and for defense of the country's territorial integrity can currently be seen throughout the country. PRAVDA points out that anti-Indian activities in the West have caused concern among India's residents. Leaders of the secessionists, who have nested in the United States and Britain, have threatened that they will send a fresh group of terrorists to India to assassinate India's present Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Meanwhile, Rajiv Gandhi's government, which enjoys the vast support of the people and many political parties, announced that it will continue its struggle for peace and its active participation in the Nonaligned Movement.

COMMENTARY ON CIA ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

LD121214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Nov 84

[From the "Time, Events, and People" program presented by Yuliy Semenov, with Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] The situation in India continues to arouse great interest among our listeners. According to reports from Delhi, another three terrorists have been arrested in the State of Punjab; the Indian Government has ordered an investigation into their crimes. THE TIMES OF INDIA newspaper reports that they are responsible for numerous acts of sabotage and terrorism committed in one of the districts in the state. I hand the microphone over to our commentator, Yevgeniy Kachanov:

The dramatic events of the last few months in India, which culminated in the killing of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, have acutely brought to the country's attention the question of the real threat to India's unity and territorial integrity, the threat created by the actions of various types of separatists and their foreign patrons. Indeed, not a day passes without some new terrorist crime, be it in Punjab, Kashmir, or other regions of India, hitting the headlines.

At the same time, there are reports of decisive government measures, arrests of extremists and the smashing of entire gangs. Operations have now been launched against anti-national elements in the northeastern state of Tripura, where there have been casualties as a result of actions by cut-throats infiltrating from abroad. The security forces in the state have been put on heightened alert, and measures have been taken to strengthen border protection.

I wish to draw your attention to another report from Delhi. In the local court, the trial of a group of arrested agents of the U.S. CIA has just started.

Their activities consisted not just of gathering intelligence reports, but also of direct actions aimed at undermining India's defense capability. Characteristically, as soon as the first reports of the trial reached the press, several high-ranking officials at the U.S. Embassy in Delhi immediately left India, ahead of schedule. Indirect, of course, but sufficiently convincing evidence of the involvement of the U.S. diplomatic services in activities that are in no way compatible with their status.

I cite the opinion of the well-known Indian publicist Pauly V. Parakal, the author of the book "The Secret Wars of the CIA," which has just been published by the Delhi Sterling Publishers publishing house. Assassination of state and political leaders, government coups, organization of military, economic and political sabotage against sovereign states -- such is the far from complete list of means in the arsenal of the U.S. spy department, the author writes. For many years, Pauly Parakal continues, the CIA has been carrying out sabotage operations against independent India: according to a plan that American strategists have worked out, India is to cease to exist as a single state by the year 2000. They are counting on anti-Indian separatist groupings to execute this plan. The author points out that it is precisely thanks to CIA patronage that the Punjab separatist ringleaders found refuge in the West and were even able to set up a so-called consulate there of the so-called state of Khalistan.

Both Britain and the FRG, as well as other Western countries, are rendering assistance to the Punjab schismatics. It was from there that a group of extremists recently arrived in Pakistan; their tasks include carrying out terrorist acts against members of the Indian Government and a number of leaders of the country's political parties. In these conditions, the Indian Government's measures to deflect the threat of the country's unity and territorial integrity assumes particular importance. The same may be said of the investigation into the circumstances of Indira Gandhi's assassination. THE TIMES OF INDIA says that the authorities have at their disposal information pointing to foreign involvement in the plot. Many details about this crime will probably be elucidated in the near future.

INDIAN BOOK DEPICTS CIA AS 'CORPORATION OF MURDER'

LD111716 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 11 TASS -- The book by prominent Indian publicist Pauly Parakal, which was issued by the New Delhi "Sterling Publishers Ltd.", describes the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency as a corporation of murder. The assassination of statesmen and political leaders, coups d'etats, acts of military, economic and political sabotage of sovereign states are just some of the methods in the arsenal of the American espionage department, the book says.

The CIA, says the book on the clandestine wars waged by the CIA, is one of the most important instruments of United States foreign policy. There is no doubt that all the "foul deeds" of the CIA's headquarters in Langley are perpetrated with official Washington's knowledge. Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Poland are just some of the countries, against which the CIA agents wage large-scale subversive activities, with the blessing of the White House, and in an attempt at destabilizing the legitimate governments there.

For many years now, the book continues, the U.S. espionage agency has been engaged in subversive operations also against independent India. The American strategists have drawn up, in particular, a plan under which India is to cease to exist as an integral state by the year of 2000. To implement the plan, stake is placed on anti-Indian separatist groupings. It is with the CIA's blessing, P. Parakal points out, that the heads of the Punjab extremists have found refuge in the West and could even set up there "consulates" of the non-existent "Sikh Khalistan state".

Any country, which does not wish to follow in the footsteps of United States policy, becomes a target of CIA's acts of subversion, the Indian publicist writes in conclusion.

GANDHI REAFFIRMS FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD121847 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 12 TASS -- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India reaffirmed his country's allegiance to the policy of strengthening friendly relations with the U.S.S.R. Speaking on national television and radio tonight, he stressed that India highly valued diverse and time-tested relations with the Soviet Union based on mutually beneficial cooperation, friendship and vitally important support at the time when it was most needed.

RAJIV GANDHI ELECTED RULING PARTY CHAIRMAN

LD121144 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 12 TASS -- The prime minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi, was unanimously elected today to the post of chairman of the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party. A decision to this effect was taken at an extraordinary session of the Working Committee -- the ruling body of the party, which was held in New Delhi. The session was convened for analysing the situation that has formed in India following the treacherous assassination of Indira Gandhi and electing a new head of the party. This post was held by Indira Gandhi before her tragic death.

Participants in the session assigned to Rajiv Gandhi the task of reorganizing the steering bodies of the party and the Executive Committee of the INC (I) Parliamentary Group. The Working Committee of the party also adopted a resolution recommending to hold general parliamentary elections in the country in January 1985, as it had been planned before.

DOLGIKH-LED DELEGATION VISITS SOUTHEAST ASIA

Departs Moscow

PM121353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Flies Off"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow on 11 November. It will be paying official friendly visits to the SRV, Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and PRK at the invitation of the countries' parliaments.

The delegation comprises deputies V.A. Dinkov, V.V. Karpov, N.I. Popov, M.R. Rustamova, and G.N. Seidov.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; T. Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies T.N. Bokareva and O.B. Rakhmanin; I.P. Yastrebov, a CPSU Central Committee section chief; M.N. Smirnovskiy, a CPSU Central Committee deputy section chief; and other officials. The sendoff party, included Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR; Khamta Douangthongla, LPDR ambassador to the USSR; and Ouch Borith, PRK charge d'affaires in the USSR.

Stops Over in Tashkent

GF121716 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Dolgikh, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has made a stopover in Tashkent en route to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the invitation of the parliaments of those countries.

Comrade Dolgikh and the other members of the visiting delegation were met at Tashkent airport by the members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Usmankhodzhayev, Abdullayeva, [name indistinct], Umarov, and other officials.

During their stay in Uzbekistan, Comrade Dolgikh, and the other members of the delegation visited the [words indistinct] aviation industry products collective in [name indistinct] rayon and acquainted themselves with the way the tasks of the current year are being fulfilled. They also acquainted themselves with the work and living conditions of the aviation industry workers and conferred with [words indistinct]. The members of the delegation also visited the Tashkent branch of the Central Lenin Museum and sites of interest in the Uzbek capital [words indistinct].

Arrives in Hanoi

LD121129 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1044 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Nov (TASS) -- A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Vladimir Dolgikh, a deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived here today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the SRV National Assembly.

The delegation was met by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly; Do Muoi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, deputy chairman and general secretary of the SRV Council of State; and other officials.

Dolgikh Speaks at Reception

LD122327 Moscow TASS in English 2312 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi November 12 TASS -- Today the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) gave a reception in honour of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Vladimir Dolgikh, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who arrived here for an official friendly visit.

Greeting the Soviet guests, Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the National Assembly of the SRV, emphasized that the CPSU and the Soviet state wages a tireless struggle for peace throughout the world. The Soviet Union is a reliable support of the peoples of the whole world who struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The continuous growth of the might of the USSR is a decisive factor in the strengthening of the socialist community and is an effective reply to those who nurture plans aimed at unleashing a new world war.

The people of Vietnam fully support the measures to increase the might of the socialist community, and the Soviet peace initiatives, particularly the proposals which have been put forward recently by Konstantin Chernenko.

Solidarity and close cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community are the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) and of the Vietnamese state, Nguyen Huu Tho said. He voiced gratitude to the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR and to the fraternal Soviet people for the valuable assistance which they have rendered and continue to render to the Vietnamese people.

In a reply speech Vladimir Dolgikh stated that friendship between the CPSU and the CPV; the USSR and the SRV are an invaluable asset of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. The socialist countries counter the imperialist policy of threats by further strengthening their unity. Adherence to peace and at the same time a consistent struggle against the adventurous plans and the aggressive course of U.S.-headed imperialism -- these are the main directions of the socialist countries' clear-cut policy in international affairs.

The situation in South-east Asia and in the Asian Continent as a whole cannot be in any way described as calm owing to imperialism's and international reaction's continuing interference, Vladimir Dolgikh pointed out. The forces of imperialism and hegemonism want South-east Asia to remain an area of constant tension. The principled stand of the SRV, Laos, and Kampuchea and their efforts aimed at normalizing the situation in the region are greeted in the Soviet Union.

Each success of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in socialist construction and in the strengthening of solidarity among the three fraternal peoples of Indochina is a contribution to the cause of peace in South-east Asia. The people of the SRV, Laos, and Kampuchea may rest assured that in their struggle they can count on the USSR's assistance and support.

Meets SRV Assembly Chairman

LD131143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Comrade Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is paying an official friendly visit to Vietnam, today visited the mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh, founder of the Communist Party of Vietnam and first president of independent Vietnam, and laid a wreath at the mausoleum. The guest also looked around Ho Chi Minh's house, now a museum, in Hanoi.

The same day, talks took place between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Dolgikh, and a delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly, led by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full unity of views on all issues discussed.

PRAVDA REPORTS CPSU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO SRV

PM081223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Nov -- A delegation of CPSU Party workers headed by N.N. Chetverikov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, was in the SRV from 22 October through 3 November.

The delegation had talks at the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee on questions of ideological cooperation. It was received by CPV Central Committee Secretary Hoang Tung.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR PAYS WORKING VISIT TO USSR

Tikhonov Greet's Arrival

LD111400 Moscow Domestic Service in 1530 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar arrived in Moscow for a working visit today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Lazar was met at the airport by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Baybakov and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials. The state flags of the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR were raised at the airport.

Talks With Chernenko

PM131030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the Kremlin"]

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium received Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is making a working visit to Moscow, in the Kremlin on 12 November.

During the conversation, which was conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the present level of relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples was highly assessed. During discussion of topical problems of foreign policy, the two sides expressed determination to continue to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community, improve further their all-around fruitful cooperation and exert efforts to realize the common course of the fraternal countries toward improving the international situation.

The exchange of opinions confirmed the full unity of views of the CPSU and MSZMP and of the Governments of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic on all issues discussed. Taking part in the conversation were, on the Soviet side, Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the Hungarian side were Comrade Marjai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Faluvegi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Comrade Veress, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic. The conversation was also attended by Comrade Sharapov, aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Hungary; Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

Chernenko Presents Award to Lazar

LD121239 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, with the Order of the October Revolution in the Kremlin today. The presentation ceremony was attended by Comrades Tikhonov, Gromyko, Kuznetsov, Rusakov, Marjai, Faluvegi and Veress. Comrade Chernenko delivered a speech while presenting the order to Comrade Lazar. He said:

Dear Comrades!

Comrade Lazar, a prominent statesman and party figure of the Hungarian People's Republic, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers is today presented with the order of the October Revolution. It marks his great services to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic. The Order of the October Revolution is profoundly symbolic. The Soviet state instituted it as an award given to loyal and consistent fighters for the cause of the October Revolution and for the great ideals of communism. In our country you are known, Comrade Lazar, as a patriot and an internationalist; you are known as a man who works hard and fruitfully to solve the tasks of building developed socialism in Hungary, strengthening the country's international position and consolidating the alliance of our parties and states.

The close links between the CPSU and the MSZMP and their unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are the firm foundation of Soviet-Hungarian relations. We are profoundly sure that they will continue to develop steadfastly. Our all-around links promote the successful solution of great tasks on many different levels of building a new society, consolidating the positions of socialism and strengthening peace and the security of peoples.

I congratulate you, dear Comrade Lazar, from the bottom of my heart on this well deserved award and wish you strong health and great success in your important work for the good of socialist Hungary and in the interests of the further development of Soviet-Hungarian friendship.

Comrade Lazar gave a speech in reply. He said:

Esteemed Comrade Chernenko, dear friends! It is with sincere gratitude that I thank you, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the lofty award that has been conferred upon me to mark my 60th birthday, and for the warm words and good wishes that have been addressed to me here.

I accept and will wear the Order of the October Revolution in the consciousness that this award is at the same time the recognition of the services of millions of my compatriots, champions of Hungarian-Soviet friendship. Cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, which year by year becomes increasingly rich in content, and the fraternal friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples have deep historical roots. Our people remember and are proud that 100,000 of their sons fought to defend the Great October Socialist Revolution. Our people remember that in proclaiming Hungarian-Soviet friendship they were the first to follow the example of their Russian class brothers.

Preparing to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our motherland, we recall with gratitude those Soviet heroes who, driving out the fascist occupiers, brought freedom to our people. And we shall never forget the selfless help we received from the Soviet Union in starting a new life.

Today, too, an irreplaceable role is played in our constructive labor in the name of socialism by the fact that cooperation between our countries, founded upon the common nature of our ideas and goals, is continually developing and becoming increasingly substantive in all spheres of life, and that the internationalist fraternal friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples is becoming stronger and deeper.

Esteemed Comrade Chernenko, for me it is a great honor and joy that it is you, the sincere friend of the Hungarian people, who have presented the Order of the October Revolution to me. Allow me to assure you and all Soviet friends that I shall continue as I have done thus far to exert all my efforts toward developing all-around cooperation between our countries and toward strengthening the friendship between our peoples.

I take the opportunity to wish good health and further successes to you and in your person to the Soviet people in constructive work toward the prosperity of your homeland and in the interests of social progress and maintenance of peace.

The leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the Hungarian comrades cordially congratulated Gyorgy Lazar on the presentation of the lofty Soviet award. They wished the head of government of the fraternal country fresh successes in the cause of further deepening friendship and all-around cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Tikhonov-Lazar Talks

PM131116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 First Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had a meeting in the Kremlin on 12 November with Gyorgy Lazar, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Gyorgy Lazar exchanged information on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, on work being done in the Soviet Union and Hungary to improve management and raise the efficiency of the national economies, and on the preparations carried out by the central committees of the CPSU and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party for the next party congresses, the 26th CPSU Congress and the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

During the exchanges of opinion on bilateral relations the sides stated with satisfaction that fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary continue to grow steadily on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in accordance with the vital interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

The heads of government discussed questions linked with the further expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic and paid special attention to the course of realization of the accords reached during the visit to the USSR by a Hungarian party and governmental delegation in summer 1983 and the meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Cherenenko and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar in Moscow in June this year.

The sides stressed the fundamental significance of the Moscow CEMA summit conference, the decisions of which are aimed at ensuring a more efficient use of possibilities of the international socialist division of labor and a further deepening of socialist economic integration.

The unanimous opinion was expressed that the implementation of the decisions of the conference and the 39th meeting of the CEMA session, which was held this October in Havana, opens up new favorable prospects for speeding up development of national economies of these countries and the socialist community as a whole. It is also of decisive significance for the successful development of cooperation of the fraternal countries and consolidation of their unity and cohesion.

Having favorably appraised the state of bilateral economic relations, the sides noted with satisfaction that the steady expansion and deepening of mutual cooperation creates additional possibilities for the solution of topical tasks facing the national economies of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic and helps make their economic structures mutually complementary to an ever greater extent.

The sides approved the work carried out to date by the planning and sector organs of the two countries on coordinating questions connected with economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, as well as of state plans for 1986-1990. The agreement reached on these questions is a reliable basis for working out in Hungary the national economic plan for the coming 5-year plan period.

Much attention was devoted to questions of the further deepening of specialization and cooperation in the processing industries and the working out of new bilateral agreements in this sphere of cooperation.

In order to have the necessary bearings during the development of the production structure in the interrelated sectors of the national economy and the plans for long term mutual cooperation, it was deemed expedient to charge the corresponding bodies of the two countries with the task of jointly working out a long-term program of the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Hungary for the period ending in the year 2000.

In the course of the exchange of views on topical questions of the international politics the sides stressed that in conditions of the aggravation of the situation in the world and the growth of the war threat as a result of the adventurist policy of world imperialism with the U.S. at the head, the consolidation of the economic and defense potential of the socialist countries, as well as the raising of the effectiveness of their cooperation in the international arena within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty, was a reliable guarantee of their security. They expressed the resolve to exert further joint efforts with a view to stop the arms race imposed by the imperialist circles, to prevent a nuclear war, and to strengthen universal peace.

The meeting between Nikolay Tikhonov and Gyorgy Lazar was held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. It confirmed the identity of views on the questions discussed, as well as the mutual striving of the sides for a dynamic development and deepening of close cooperation between the USSR and Hungary.

A Soviet-Hungarian protocol was signed on the results of the meeting.

Tikhonov, Lazar Luncheon Speeches

LD121459 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] The USSR Government gave a luncheon in the Kremlin today in honor of Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who has arrived in Moscow on a working visit.

Together with Lazar were officials accompanying him on the trip. Present from the Soviet side were Comrade Tikhonov; Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrades Baybakov, Martynov, Marchuk, Ryabov, Smirnov, Talyzin, and Shcherbina; Ministers of the USSR; chairmen of the USSR state committees; and other official figures.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov gave a speech at the luncheon. He said:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Union I would like once more to cordially greet you, Comrade Lazar and the comrades who arrived together with you, and to express satisfaction with our meeting and the talks which took place. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has just presented to you the Order of October Revolution in recognition of your great merits in developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and the all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic. On behalf of all those present, I would like to congratulate you on this important event and wish you good health and great successes in your party and state activity.

We can say the fraternal alliance and the close cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary have become an inseparable part of our entire life -- the everyday working life of millions of Soviet and Hungarian people. This explains the range and variety of contacts in any sphere of activity of our peoples. This explains why we are opening up more and more new possibilities for broadening and improving our cooperation and for increasing its efficiency. Continuing its movement on the path of friendship, people of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic are implementing the line of the central committees of the CPSU and the MSZMP and the accords we have on the principle questions of our relations. At the meeting today, we examined a number of important questions connected with further deepening the economic cooperation of our countries and with coordinating national economic plans for the next 5-year period.

And here we can once again clearly see a number of important directions for developing our cooperation. We can see the concrete tasks we will solve together. We are sure that after a short while has passed, our accords will become embodied in new, concrete agreements within the long-term program of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between our countries up to the year 2000. We will accomplish this better and more quickly the more widely we use the experience that has already been accumulated and the new methods and forms of joint work which are aimed at improving its efficiency and quality. True to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU and the MSZMP in their activity combine in harmony both national and international interests.

Our countries have to solve creative tasks of socialist construction in an exceptionally complex international situation. The responsibility for this is borne fully and completely by world imperialism. The United States and its allies, having set themselves the aim of achieving military superiority, do not want to abandon the ruinous course of building up arms and crudely interfering in the internal affairs of other states. This course is countered by the countries of the socialist community with their constructive line of preventing nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and consolidating universal peace and international cooperation. As was stressed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, we, together with the fraternal parties and in unity with the countries of the socialist community, have done and will continue to do everything in our power to improve the political climate on the planet and avert the threat of war that hangs over mankind.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov proposed a toast to the MSZMP, its Central Committee headed by Comrade Kadar, the Hungarian Government, the health of Comrade Lazar, and the eternal and unbreakable friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

Comrade Lazar then gave a speech. He said:

Permit me to express deep gratitude to the USSR Council of Ministers and personally to you, dear Comrade Tikhonov, for the invitation and the warm welcome accorded to us. I thank you particularly for the good words said in reference to our people and our friendship. I am sincerely grateful to you for the warm words and greetings in connection with the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to me.

Fulfilling a pleasant mission, I convey to you, and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people working in the name of the prospering of their Soviet motherland, sincere greetings from the MSZMP Central Committee and personally from Comrade Janos Kadar, and most cordial good wishes from the Hungarian Government and all our working people.

We arrived for our present meeting with instructions -- in the spirit of the agreements reached during last year's visit by a Hungarian party and Government delegation in the Soviet Union -- to put forward new proposals and to propose an initiative for taking further measures aimed at deepening the cooperation between our countries in the immediate and more distant future.

Describing our affairs, I can say that the internal political situation in the country is stable. The Hungarian people are working selflessly preparing to honorably meet the 13th MSZMP Congress and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of their motherland. Our efforts in the sphere of economic construction are directed, and in conditions more complicated than was expected, at ensuring as much as possible that the targets we set for ourselves in the current 5-year plan are achieved.

We have begun implementing the decisions adopted at the CEMA economic summit and at the 39th meeting of the CEMA session. The 1986-1990 national economy plan is being intensively developed.

The development of many-sided and fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union plays an irreplaceable role in ensuring the conditions for implementing our plans. It is for this very reason that we are sincerely pleased at the mutual desire, expressed again at our talks today, to make relations between our countries yet closer and to deepen our peoples' fraternal friendship to an even greater degree.

The Hungarian People's Republic, like the Soviet Union and the other countries of our community, considers it to be its basic task to ensure peaceful conditions for socialist creative labor. We are in complete solidarity with the Soviet Union's foreign policy. We entirely support its peace initiatives and the proposals, put forward recently by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, which are directed toward curbing the arms race and improving the world situation.

In accordance with the documents which were worked out jointly by the Warsaw Pact member-states, we consider that the unfavorable processes in the international situation are not irreversible. Following our coordinated foreign policy line, we persistently strive to make our own contribution to the cause of reducing tension and to developing relations with equal rights between states.

Again expressing words of gratitude for the invitation and the comradely reception, I would like to express the conviction that the talks which have just ended in a cordial atmosphere will be, in accordance with the will of our parties and peoples, a new contribution to the cause of strengthening our fraternal friendship and the further deepening of fruitful cooperation between our countries.

Gyorgy Lazar proposed a toast to the CPSU, with Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at its head, to the fraternal friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, and to the health of Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and the fraternal friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, and to the health of Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and the health of all those present. The speeches by Comrades Tikhonov and Lazar were listened to with attention and received with applause. The luncheon was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Lazar Presents Award to Gromyko

LD121635 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] At the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow today, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] Council of Ministers, on instructions from the HPR Presidium, awarded the Order of the Banner of the HPR With Rubies to Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs. It has been awarded to him for his great services in deepening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, and for his contribution to the cause of peace and socialism. Comrade Gromyko expressed his sincere gratitude to the MSZMP Central Committee, the HPR Presidium and the Hungarian Government for the high award and noted that he sees it as a recognition of the untiring activities of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in implementing Leninist peace-loving foreign policies and a course aimed at universally strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

This evening Gyorgy Lazar left the Soviet Union. He was seen off at the airport by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and other officials.

Lazar Departs

LD121540 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, left Moscow today.

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He was staying in the Soviet Union since Sunday on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The guest was seen off from the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikilay Tikhonov, by other officials.

NICU CEAUSESCU, YOUTH DELEGATION END VISIT

PM121646 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Komsomol's Guests"]

[Text] The official visit by the delegation from the Union of Communist Youth of Romania [UTC] headed by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the UTC Central Committee, which was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee, has ended.

The UTC representatives became familiar with the experience of the work of the Komsomol organizations of Moscow city and Moscow and Leningrad Oblasts in the communist education of young people, met with young workers at the Lyubertsy Carpet Combine and Leningrad's "Krasnogvardeyets" Production Association, and took part in a friendship meeting was addressed by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the UTC Central Committee. The UTC delegation was received by L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrade CPSU Obkom.

The UTC delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, the tomb of the unknown soldier, and the Piskarev Memorial Cemetery in Leningrad.

KGB CHIEF CHEBRIKOV LEAVES FOR CSSR VISIT

Seen Off by Kuznetsov

LD121139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and KGB chairman, left Moscow today for Prague on a friendship visit at the invitation of the CSSR party and state leadership.

Seeing him off at the airport were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrades Bugayev, Rakhmanin, and Tsinev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Yemokhonov, KGB first deputy chairman [title as heard], and other officials. Zavadil, the CSSR ambassador to the USSR, was among those seeing him off.

Arrival in Prague

LD121041 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Prague November 12 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR Viktor Chebrikov arrived for a friendly visit here today at the invitation of the party-state leadership of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

SPD DELEGATION MEETS WITH PONOMAREV, DEMICHEV

PM121537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Journal's Invitation"]

[Text] A delegation from NEUE GESELLSCHAFT, theoretical journal of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], headed by P. Glotz, SPD Presidium member, SPD federal secretary, and chief editor of the journal, was in Moscow 30 October-2 November at the invitation of the journal KOMMUNIST.

The delegation had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with B.N. Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary. It was received by P.N. Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture.

The members of the delegation had meetings at the editorial offices of KOMMUNIST and IZVESTIYA and with scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences World Economics and International Relations Institute and United States of America and Canada Institute. The delegation also visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the V.I. Lenin Apartment-Museum at the Kremlin.

The delegation from the journal NEUE GESELLSCHAFT departed for home 2 November.

BUNDESTAG 'ANTI-SOVIET' DEBATE REPORTED

PM121405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Report by TASS correspondent V. Serov: "Anti-Soviet Ballyhoo"]

[Text] Bonn, 10 Nov -- TASS correspondent V. Serov reports: The parliamentary faction of the FRG's ruling conservative Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] bloc has raised a provocative anti-Soviet ballyhoo in the Bundestag in the spirit of the worst traditions of the cold war. At the faction's initiative, the Bonn parliament has discussed the artificial "issue" of the alleged "Soviet plans to attack West Europe."

The FRG ruling circles needed this venture to stoke anti-Soviet sentiments in the country and cast a shadow on the USSR's consistent peace-loving policy and to attempt to justify NATO's military preparations, in particular, West Germany's transformation into a U.S. nuclear missile bridgehead for attacking the socialist countries.

CDU Bundestag Deputy O. Hauser slanderously "accused" the Soviet Union of "pursuing an aggressive policy," while FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner, overturning the facts, alleged that "NATO's defensive strategy counters the Warsaw Pact's offensive strategy."

The CDU/CSU anti-Soviet provocation was rebuffed by the parties of the parliamentary opposition -- the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Greens Party. Sharply denouncing the ballyhoo raised in the Bundestag over the fabricated "Soviet military threat," A. von Buelow, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany's Commission for Political Security, emphasized that it attests to "the total ignorance" of its initiators regarding the Soviet Union's true strategy. The statement by the Bonn defense minister, who used the terminology of "psychological warfare," A. von Buelow noted, runs counter to the efforts aimed at detente. As R. Vogt, a Bundestag deputy from the Greens Party, pointed out in turn, the NATO military bases on FRG territory are a threat to the Soviet Union, which is obliged to take responsive measures.

Even U. Ronneburger, a representative of a party belonging to the ruling coalition, the Free Democratic Party, noted the "unfortunate nature" of the subject raised by the CDU/CSU in the Bundestag. He expressed himself against stoking military hysteria among the FRG population.

KOHL ADDRESSES GATHERING ON 'GERMAN QUESTION'

LD110013 Moscow TASS in English 2333 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn November 10 TASS -- Correspondents Vladimir Serov and Sergey Sosnovskiy reporting:

Today the West German capital was the venue of a meeting of so-called "East German associations of fellow countrymen" affiliated to the chief organisation of the revanchist trend -- the "Union of Expellees."

The meeting was held under a direct patronage of the ruling circles of the FRG -- at the headquarters of the leading party of the ruling coalition, the CDU, [Christian Democratic Union], and attended by high-ranking Bonn officials led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The "guests" of the gathering included deputies to the West German Bundestag, and Landtag of Northern Rhine-Westphalia Land. The Bavarian Prime Minister, Chairman of the CSU [Christian Social Union] Party Franz-Josef Strauss, one of the more active proponents of the ideas and demands of the notorious "expellees", was also attending.

Hupka, one of the ring-leaders of the "union of expellees" addressed the gathering. He spoke at large that the "German question" remained unresolved and that the "German Reich within the frontiers of 1937 lives on". He tried to justify his claims to "Eastern lands" by unilateral decisions of the Constitutional Court of West Germany, that is, juridical acts which have no international legal force.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Franz-Josef Strauss made virtually similar speeches. Both expressed the idea that there were not "indications of revanchism" in West Germany, while the concern shown by the public of socialist countries had no grounds.

In his speech Helmut Kohl made assurances of Bonn's striving for improved East-West relations, cooperation and dialogue with socialist countries and of Bonn's peaceful intentions. Nonetheless, the head of the West German Government did not dissociate himself from the inciting calls made at the gathering for the revision of the post-war territorial and political realities in Europe. "We will not put up with the partition of Germany, the German question remains open", he said.

Today's gathering in Bonn has demonstrated that, despite the assurances made by official Bonn, revanchist tendencies are on the rise in West Germany, while the ruling circles, far from opposing such tendencies, are supporting them.

WEST GERMAN SUPPORT FOR 'ROGERS PLAN' ASSAILED

LD111634 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksenov writes:

West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner, delivering a speech at Esslingen, lauded in every way the so-called Rogers plan approved by a session of the NATO Military Planning Committee in Brussels the other day.

According to the minister, that plan, envisioning "a strategy for delivering a strike deep into enemy territory" in a "crisis situation," has nothing to do with preparations for offensive warfare, the DPA news agency reports.

Praising the "Rogers Plan," the defence minister stressed that it was West Germany that was to play the "key role" in defending Western Europe. But what sort of defense is it if the NATO strategists are embracing the plan, laid by the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, which boils down to a strike at "second-echelon forces"? Moreover, Rogers does not rule out the possibility that nuclear weapons will be used. Being the spearhead of NATO's strategy, West Germany poses a growing danger to peace and security in Europe, primarily to its neighbours. In view of its geographic situation, it is easy to understand the territory of what country is meant in the plan. It is that of the socialist German state. Wholeheartedly advocating the turning of West Germany into a huge NATO missile site, the Bonn government wants a more important role for the country in that aggressive military alliance. This goal is also pursued by the revival of the Western European Union, which has lifted the last restrictions on military production in West Germany, and by Bonn's desire to contribute to formulation of the nuclear strategy of the alliance.

The West German leaders are supported in these intentions by their "senior partner" in NATO. It is this support that is indicated by the recent appointment of the first West German officer, General Mack, to the post of nuclear planning adviser in NATO. Some senior Bonn politicians unambiguously raise the question of West Germany's participation in material preparations for 'Star Wars', i.e., in arms buildup programmes posing a threat to world peace. The "admiration" of the Bonn defence minister for the plan of the U.S. general shows that the West German Government views the intention of the USA "to fight to the last West European" as all but "protection for the national interests" of the country. Historical practice shows, however, that the course of flagrant militarism can only isolate Bonn politically and do irreparable damage to West German security.

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 12 NOV

LD121535 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Brussels November 12 TASS -- The autumn session of the North Atlantic Assembly, a consultative body of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, opens here today. The session delegates, MP's from 16 NATO member-countries, will discuss a wide range of political, military and economic issues, including economic relations between the USA and Western Europe which in the past years developed into "trade wars". The session is also to discuss relations between NATO countries and the states of the socialist community, and NATO's plans of building up nuclear and conventional arms.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES MILITARY BUDGET

LD101941 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Paris November 10 TASS -- Correspondent Vyacheslav Tregubenko reporting:

France's military budget for 1985, the draft of which was approved by the National Assembly today, provides for a further buildup of the French nuclear forces.

Compared with the previous year allocations for the development of tactical nuclear missile force will grow 7.5 per cent, and strategic -- 4.7 per cent. Next year it is planned to spend a total of 16.6 per cent of the national budget -- over 150 billion francs -- for military purposes.

Among the individual arms programs main emphasis is to be made on the construction of nuclear submarines armed with new ballistic missiles carrying six warheads each.

The local press writes about a statement of France's Defense Minister Charles Hernu to the effect that the government of the country has decided to allocate 550 million francs on the development of new ballistic missile control systems. It should be noted that 116 million francs are to be spent for this purpose next year.

Speaking in the National Assembly of France, Charles Hernu also said that efforts would be made to beef up the so-called "Rapid Action Force" designed for combat operations outside the French territory.

HERNU SPEECH SHOWS GROWING FRANCE-NATO TIES

PM091435 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report; "C. Hernu Speech"]

[Text] Statements by French Defense Minister C. Hernu on the 20th anniversary of the creation of the French strategic Air Force are the latest evidence of strengthening ties between France and the NATO military organization. Speaking at a ceremony in the city of Mont-de-Marsan (in the Department of the Landes), he indicated France's intention of giving paramount attention to developing nuclear arms. Despite "stringent economy" measures, the minister stated, our nuclear forces will be improved and will be given priority in the military budget.

C. Hernu spoke in detail on the topic of France's independent defense policy. At the same time, he did not fail to emphasize that the country "remains a member of the Atlantic Alliance." "Our allies will appreciate the fact that France is a reliable support for their military policy," the minister acknowledged.

There is considerable backing for this. Next year, for example, according to the defense minister, France will spend more for military purposes than the average spent by the other NATO countries. It is jointly participating with other bloc states in developing a number of new kinds of arms. French military personnel are increasingly taking part in NATO maneuvers. The latest issue of the French Armed Forces' monthly publication T.A.M. reports that a USAF squadron recently "visited" a French Air Force training base.

It is in light of strengthening ties between Paris and the NATO military organization that local observers are also assessing the constantly developing military cooperation between France and the FRG. The Western European Union is playing a particular role in developing these ties.

All this is causing growing concern to the country's democratic public. As (A. Berri), general secretary of the Federation of Defense Ministry Civilian Personnel and Military Enterprise Workers, said at a Paris press conference, the government "has plunged into a policy of Atlanticism." In the trade union leader's opinion, this deprives France of the possibility of "casting off the yoke of American imperialism."

'ANTONOV CASE' TRIAL DECISION CRITICIZED

LD101425 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 10 Nov 84

["Plot To Cover up Plot" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- A decision has been taken in Rome to put Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov on trial on charges of "complicity in the assassination attempt" on Pope John Paul II. He will be committed to trial along with two of his compatriots (who will be tried in absentia) and four Turkish citizens, Eduard Kovalev said in the 46th issue of the Russian-language edition of the weekly NEW TIMES.

The foreign and Soviet press over the past two years, he said, has published material showing the "Antonov case" to be a blatant frame-up. An unbiased analysis of the sources from where the sensational details about a mythical Bulgarian plot to kill John Paul II have been drawn has always led to the special services of the United States, Italy and other Western states.

At the same time, as Antonov's Italian lawyers have stressed on more than one occasion, the investigators have failed to come up with facts that would corroborate Agca's testimony, which has served as the reason for Antonov's arrest, in any way. On the contrary, one could cite quite a few proofs and documents effectively belying those inventions. It is not for nothing that Italian investigator Martella who was in charge of the case conceded in a conversation with journalists that the forthcoming trial will be based on "circumstantial evidence."

There are no (and cannot be any) direct proofs of the three Bulgarian citizens' complicity in organizing the assassination attempt, Eduard Kovalev stressed, adding that the investigators have also admitted this.

Nevertheless, the case will be taken to court. The decision to this effect has been made despite the fact that the so-called "proofs" are nothing but assumptions and guesses rather than solid facts. A legal analysis of the "proofs" is also lacking, often replaced simply by their enumeration, their threading one after another on the biased "Bulgarian connection" claim. This is easy to explain: Any objective analysis of the facts would destroy the desired result of proving "Bulgarian involvement" in the act of terrorism. The collectors of false proofs have violated also a well-known rule of jurisprudence which says that before being presented in court, all evidence should form an integral system allowing only one interpretation. The conclusions from the material collected in the course of the investigation should be blunt. But this is something that is lacking in the "Antonov case".

Italian justice has sacrificed impartiality and objectivity to prejudice. The farcical trial in Rome is being organized to give another boost to the anti-socialist, anti-communist campaign in the West, the infamous "crusade" proclaimed by Washington. Italian lawyers Consolo and Larussa defending Antonov said: "They have pressed for this trial by all means, although it is proofs rather than contradictory circumstantial evidence that is needed to commit a man to trial."

If elementary impartiality had been observed, Antonov would have long been released and the case closed. Therefore one should expect a long trial during which the imperialist-controlled mass media in the West would use slander to heighten tension in international relations and sow distrust and suspicion toward the socialist countries' policies and activities on the international scene.

There are no doubts that the assassination attempt in Rome has been a political provocation with far-reaching aims, Eduard Kovalev stressed.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES ITALIAN CATHOLICS 11 NOV

LD111616 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- Today, Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a group of Italian public figures -- members of the Catholic "La Pira Friends" organization, who are currently on a visit in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and the USSR-Italy Society. Questions pertaining to the prevention of the threat of nuclear war, putting an end to the arms race, disarmament in Europe and all over the world, were discussed at the meeting.

SEYFUL-MULYAKOV ON SITUATION IN CYPRUS

LD130600 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2035 GMT 12 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyakov; announcer-read report]

[Text] An international conference of solidarity with Cyprus has ended its work in Nicosia. Taking part were 120 delegates from 47 states, including the Soviet Union, and representatives of international organizations. A unanimously adopted resolution of that forum expresses support for the struggle of the Cypriot people for independence, territorial integrity, and the demilitarization of the island. The conference called upon all governments and peoples to contribute to the implementation of the UN resolution on Cyprus. This island is the third largest in the Mediterranean and lies at the crossroads of three continents. According to legend, the goddess of beauty, Aphrodite, was conceived by the sea form off the shores of this island. Since ancient times, Cyprus, which is famed for its ancient monuments, picturesque valleys, and mild Mediterranean climate, has been a connecting link between the civilizations of Europe and the East. But, paradoxical as it may seem, the beauty and wealth of Cyprus have been the source of its tragedy not only in the past, but also in the present. The imperial policy of "divide and rule" have brought this island republic countless miseries.

For almost a quarter of a century, independent Cyprus has been struggling in the vise of tension, military confrontations, and division. The enmity between the two Cypriot communities, the Greeks and the Turks, who had lived peacefully for centuries in the same villages and towns, was kindled by the NATO powers, for whom Cyprus is an unsinkable aircraft carrier on the approaches to the Near East. More than 10 years ago, after the revolt by the Greek military junta, Turkish troops landed on the island, and the Republic of Cyprus was split in two. Approximately 40 percent of its territory is under foreign military occupation, and 200,000 Cypriots have become refugees in their own country. Last November, the leadership of the Turkish Cypriot community announced the creation of the so-called independent state in northern Cyprus.

This separatist action undermined the basis of a just political settlement of the Cypriot problem and led to a dangerous aggravation of the Cyprus situation. I had occasion to visit that country during those days and to witness the sharply increased tension. Military detachments of the two communities face each other in tense expectation on the so-called Green Line, which divides the island's capital of Nicosia in two. Many Cypriots believe that the Western powers are behind the actions of the separatists, especially the United States, which is attempting to force the Republic of Cyprus out of its nonaligned status and to entangle it in its network of military bases. In the course of the American intervention in Lebanon, the Pentagon actively used the territorial waters and airports of Cyprus as transfer bases.

It was precisely from here that it transferred ammunition, equipment, and new reinforcements to its troops in Lebanon. Cyprus has long been regarded by NATO headquarters as an important bridgehead at the approaches to the Near East hotspots. There are several British military bases on the island -- Dhekelia, Akrotiri, and others. Reports have appeared in the foreign press to the effect that the United States intends to create its own Air Force base in the north of Cyprus. According to the British paper SUNDAY TIMES, a major air base is being built on the northern part of the island, which is occupied by Turkish troops, to supply American Armed Forces in the Near East and adjacent areas.

Spiros Kiprianou, the president of the Republic of Cyprus, told me that the international community should prevent the division of Cyprus and help create the necessary prerequisites for a peaceful settlement of the Cypriot problem. In waging a struggle for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of our country, Spiros Kiprianou said, for a united and nonaligned Cyprus free from any foreign presence, occupation, or military bases, we are waging a struggle for the vital interests of the entire Cypriot people.

Some months ago, Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, came forward with an initiative for a just and durable settlement of the Cypriot problem. First in Vienna and then at UN headquarters in New York, talks were arranged under the patronage of the UN secretary general between Kiprianou, president of Cyprus and leader of the island's Greek community, and Denktas, the leader of the Turkish community. Two rounds of these talks have already taken place, and the third is intended for the end of November. Various aspects of a comprehensive settlement of the Cypriot problem have been discussed in the course of the meetings and contacts that have taken place that would ensure the preservation of Cyprus as an independent and sovereign state. Unfortunately, these talks have not led to any specific results thus far. As the conference in Nicosia showed, the international public expresses its solidarity with the struggle of the Cypriots against the militarization of the island and attempts to divide it with the aim of eliminating an independent Cypriot state and of using the island for the aggressive intrigues of the NATO bloc against the peoples of the Mediterranean and Near East.

KUNA: TIKHONOV TO VISIT TURKEY 24 NOV

LD102017 Kuwait KUNA in English 1818 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Ankara, Nov 10 (KUNA) -- Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov will pay an official visit to Turkey starting November 24, it was announced here Saturday. During his three-day stay in Turkey Tikhonov will have talks with President Kenan Evren and other Turkish officials on bilateral relations and regional and world topics of mutual interest.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM APPOINTED

PM081531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 84 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Sergey Seygeyevich Nikitin as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Belgium. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Sergey Kalistratovich Romanovskiy from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Belgium in connection with his reassignment.

CULTURE MINISTER DEMICHEV VISITS NORTH AFRICA

Departs Moscow

LD100932 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture of the USSR, left Moscow for Tunisia today for an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia.

Petr Demichev is also to visit the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria at the invitation of the Algerian Government.

Arrives in Tunisia

LD102016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, arrived today in Tunisia at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia on an official visit.

He was met by Ben Slama, member of the Destour Socialist Party Politburo and Tunisian culture minister, and other officials.

In a press statement Comrade Demichev expressed satisfaction with the level of Soviet-Tunisian all-around cooperation, including the sphere of culture, which is to be further developed as a result of the forthcoming businesslike talks.

A meeting took place between Comrade Demichev and Ben Slama. There was discussion of questions of Soviet-Tunisian cooperation in the sphere of culture.

On behalf of the Tunisian Government, a dinner was served to mark the arrival of the Soviet culture minister.

Meets Tunisian Culture Minister

LD121509 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Tunis November 12 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev is continuing his official visit to the Republic of Tunisia. He is on a visit here at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia.

Petr Demichev had a meeting with Minister of Culture of Tunisia Bechir Ben Slama and discussed with him questions of Soviet-Tunisian cooperation in culture.

The Soviet guest visited Banzart and laid a wreath to the monument in memory of the fighters who gave their lives for the liberation of Tunisia from colonial rule. The minister visited Tunisia's world-known state Bardo Museum. He made a trip to Nabul, known by its national handicraft production and viewed old quarters. Petr Demichev had a talk with governor of the province Bechir Hamidi. Then the minister of culture of the USSR saw places of interest in Hammamat where he visited the international cultural center.

In a statement for the press made upon arrival in Tunisia, Petr Demichev said that the Soviet people treat Tunisia with profound sympathy. Soviet-Tunisian relations are traditionally friendly and warm. The USSR and the Republic of Tunisia have long been actively maintaining many-sided cultural links, he said. Links in the sphere of culture, art, science, education, public health and sport were established on the basis of the agreement on cultural cooperation dated December 12, 1963. Inter-governmental programs of cultural and scientific cooperation are regularly signed. Relationships through the channel of twinned towns and friendship societies successfully develop. Ever greater interest is displayed in the USSR in Arab peoples' culture, and also in the culture of Tunisia, its literature and art.

In the course of the visit, the minister said, it is planned to sign the program of cooperation between the ministries of culture of the USSR and the Republic of Tunisia for 1985-87. The draft program includes a whole number of aspects which determine a new stage in Soviet-Tunisian cooperation in the sphere of culture and art. Realization of that program, said Petr Demichev in conclusion, will enable to deepen [as received] our cultural links and to make them more diversified, will promote further development of mutual understanding, consolidation of confidence between our peoples.

Meets Tunisian Prime Minister

LD122044 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Tunis November 12 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of culture, now on an official visit here, had a meeting with Tunisia's prime minister Mohamed Mzali today. Petr Demichev asked the Tunisian prime minister to convey good wishes of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko to President of the Tunisian Republic Habib Bourguiba. During a friendly conversation Petr Demichev and Mohamed Mzali discussed questions of further development of Soviet-Tunisian cooperation. Petr Demichev and Tunisia's minister of culture Bechir Ben Slama signed today a programme of cultural cooperation between the USSR and Tunisia for 1985-1986.

KOLDUNOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ALGERIA

PM121020 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation led by Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, which took part in the celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution returned to Moscow 3 November.

SYRIAN CP SECRETARY GENERAL RECEIVES BRUTENTS

PM091047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Damascus"]

[Text] Damascus, 29 Oct -- A meeting has been held here between the leadership of the Syrian Communist Party headed by Kh. Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, and the CPSU's representative at the festivities devoted to the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Syrian Communist Party, K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

Expressing heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for the warm greetings sent to the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the Syrian Communist Party, Kh. Bakdash said that all Syrian Communists see it as further proof of the Soviet Union's unfailing solidarity with the struggle of Syria and all the other Arab peoples against U.S.-Israeli hegemonist plans and for the maintenance of their freedom and independence. The secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee highly rated the firm and multifaceted relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic.

During the conversation, the desire to further develop the friendly relations between the two parties was expressed.

LEBANON CANCELS TALKS ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

LD111221 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Beirut November 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Shamil Misirpashayev reports:

The Lebanese Government has decided to put off the meeting between military delegations of Lebanon and Israel in Al-Nakura, which was originally scheduled for tomorrow, until Tel Aviv stops its campaign of repressions against Lebanon's peaceful population in the country's south.

The terror perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities in the south and the armed clashes, which broke up in Beirut in recent days, are a result of Israel's incessant subversive actions against Lebanon, Nabih Birri, minister for the affairs of southern Lebanon and reconstruction, told the press conference on Saturday. He accused Tel Aviv of the wish to pressure the Lebanese Government at the military talks and of lending them a political character.

In his turn, Prime Minister Rashid Karami reaffirmed after his meeting with the country's President Amin al-Jumayyil that the Lebanese Government intends to hold talks only on military aspects of the problems and would press ahead for complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied territory.

In southern Lebanon the Israeli interventionists are stepping up repressions against the peaceful inhabitants. Mass raids and arrests were made in Saida and in a number of other towns and villages of southern Lebanon. In answer to that the Lebanese patriots continue dealing sizeable blows to the Israeli aggressors. A group of guerrillas brought under grenade launcher and automatic rifle fire an Israeli motorized patrol on [words indistinct] highway. Another group attacked occupation troops in the area of Tyre and destroyed a motor vehicle together with Israeli soldiers in it. On the same day the patriots attacked Israeli army positions in Zahariyah area. The interventionists suffered losses in manpower and materiel.

After three days of exchanges of fire lull has set in the Lebanese capital. Some checkpoints from western to the eastern sector of Beirut have been re-opened. According to a Lebanese radio report, all checkpoints have been taken under control by the Lebanese Army.

WEST'S 'INDIFFERENT ATTITUDE' TO AFRICA CONDEMNED

LD100544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Here is today's PRAVDA commentary. It is entitled: Hunger and Neocolonialism. The author of the commentary, Sergey Demidov, writes:

The Dark Continent is giving out an SOS signal. Never before in the years of independence have African countries gone through such a serious economic crisis. It is no accident that this issue is being discussed at present at the 39th UNGA session being held in New York.

According to data from the UN Agricultural and Food Organization, FAO, 150 million inhabitants of Africa are suffering from hunger or a food shortage. There are different reasons for this.

Of course, one cannot fail to take account of the cruel drought afflicting over 20 states in the zone of Sahel, in east and west Africa and the south, for several years in a row.

However, it is not just a question of the whims of the weather. The results of natural disasters are being exacerbated by the policy of the Western states, a policy with a vividly expressed neocolonialist nature. Dictating the prices on the world capitalist market, raising them for Western industrial goods and reducing them for traditional African exports, the transnational corporations are trying to further tighten the noose of the continent's economic dependence. Through loans granted under one-sided conditions, the neocolonialists have driven many African countries into a debt trap.

The level of financial debt at the moment amounts to 150 billion dollars, having risen fivefold in the past 10 years.

The aid rendered by the capitalist powers is costing Africa a great deal. In exchange, the West is extorting the natural wealth from the bowels of the continent. Such economic plunder has made the development of many African states difficult. The national income is reduced, agricultural output drops, and socioeconomic programs are curtailed.

The indifferent attitude, bordering on cynicism, of the sated West to the needs of starving Africans has been displayed in all its unsightliness by the stance of the U.S. Administration toward the issue of rendering food aid to the countries of the Dark Continent.

Washington is frequently trying to exploit people's suffering in the interests of its imperial policy, sometimes for actual interference in the sovereign affairs of independent states, and at times for a neocolonialist solution to problems.

Meanwhile the peoples of Africa, themselves experiencing the very grave consequences of protracted colonial and imperialist robbery, are in need of not only aid to alleviate the blows of nature, but also equal rights in economic exchange with the developed countries of capital, the elimination of one-sided conditions, and the exploitation of their riches by the Western monopolies. A new economic order is needed to ensure stable and progressive development.

They are resolutely supported in this endeavor by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

USSR LEADERSHIP SENDS MESSAGE TO OAU SESSION

LD122008 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 12 Nov 84

["Message to the 20th Session of the Assembly of the Organisation of African Unity" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. have sent a message to the participants in the 20th session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU (Organization of African Unity) Member-Countries.

The present session of the OAU Assembly, the document says, convened at the time when the situation in the world is strained and the threat of nuclear holocaust continues growing as a result of the policy of most reactionary quarters of imperialism, above all the U.S.A., and the arms race whipped up by them. Negative consequences of such a political course have an impact on Africa as well. Bent on making Africa their strategic rear area, imperialists arbitrarily include territories of sovereign states of the continent into the sphere of operation of imperialist blocks, cultivate seats of tension in different regions of Africa and destabilise the situation in independent African countries. Working to weaken and undermine the OAU, external forces hostile to African unity are trying by means of intrigues to create an atmosphere of mistrust in relations among the states of the continent and to sow discord among them.

Imperialists and racists have not abandoned their attempts at perpetuating the historically doomed inhuman regime of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and are striving to keep Namibia on in a colonial yoke. They subject independent African countries to fierce pressure and open blackmail, to aggressive attacks and other subversive actions taken from the arsenal of the policy of state terrorism which is strongly condemned by the international community.

History shows, however, that the peoples of Africa cannot be intimidated with threats or deceived with false promises. Resolutely opposing the imperialist policy of domination and diktat they are bringing nearer the time when the south of the continent too will gain freedom and independence.

Independent African states which oppose aggressive plans of imperialism, and come out in favor of ending the arms race and averting the threat of an outbreak of nuclear war, are making a major contribution to the resolution of the pressing problems of the present day.

The Soviet Union, loyal to the principles of the peaceful Leninist foreign policy, the message stresses, is working consistently and persistently for consolidating universal peace, for restoring the process of detente. Our country will continue to follow the course toward deepening and developing friendly ties with the African countries which have liberated themselves from colonialism and to firmly side with the peoples safeguarding their legitimate right to decide their future themselves.

ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Greetings to Angola

PM121124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party (MPLA-PT) and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

We heartily congratulate you, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the MPLA-PT Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, the Angolan Government, and the friendly Angolan people on their national holiday, the 9th anniversary of Angolan independence.

Throughout the period of independent development, the Angolan people, surmounting numerous difficulties, have proceeded under the leadership of their political vanguard, the MPLA-PT, along the path of implementing profound socioeconomic transformations on a socialist basis. International imperialism, the South African racists, and their accomplices in the shape of internal counterrevolution are maintaining their efforts to deprive Angola of its revolutionary gains and to impose the old order on the country.

The Angolan people's courageous struggle against external and internal reactionary plots, defense of their country's independence and territorial integrity, and the MPLA-PT's consistent line aimed at preserving and strengthening universal peace and against imperialism's militarist and neocolonialist designs have earned them profound respect of progressive and democratic forces worldwide.

We express confidence that the friendly ties between the USSR and Angola, sealed by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, will continue to develop in the interests of our countries' peoples, international peace and security, and the cause of the peoples' national and social liberation.

We wish the entire Angolan people, the MPLA-PT leadership, and you personally, Comrade President, further successes in the building of a new Angola on the chosen path of development.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow Meeting Held

LD111411 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 11 Nov 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the public has been held in Moscow in the House of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries to mark the national holiday of the Angolan people, the day of the proclamation of independence. Comrade Kozlovskiy, president of the USSR-Angola Friendship Society and USSR minister [of geology] and other speakers underlined that in our country there is sincere rejoicing for the successes of our Angolan friends, which were achieved under the leadership of their militant vanguard, the (Political Movement of Liberation of Angola) [MPLA] party of labor, in constructing a popular democratic state. It was pointed out that the USSR is in full solidarity with the just struggle of the Angolan people who are courageously defending their right to proceed along their chosen path from the encroachments of international imperialism.

Augusto, Angolan ambassador to the USSR, declared that the USSR's selfless help to Angola is convincing proof of the strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

MOZAMBIQUE PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM091415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A Mozambique delegation headed by R. Santos, chief of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Party Central Committee cadres training and documentation section, was in the Soviet Union from 13 through 24 October in accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and Frelimo. The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department and International Department and visited the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences and the Moscow Oblast Higher Party School. The guests from Mozambique made a trip to Rostov Oblast, were received at the party obkom, and familiarized themselves with the oblast party organization's experience in selecting, training, and placing political and economic cadres.

FRANCE, LIBYA COMPLETE TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM CHAD

LD102123 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Paris November 10 TASS -- The Ministry for External Relations of France has officially announced the completion of the withdrawal from Chad of units of the French interventionist corps and formations of Libyan elements supporting the Transitional National Unity Government. The text of a statement, published simultaneously in Paris and Tripoli, says that the operations to pull armed units out, an agreement on which was achieved in Tripoli September 17, 1984 and the realisation of which began September 25, were completed today as a result of the work of the joint commissions of observers established in compliance with an agreement signed by the two countries.

At the same time, the French press reports, within the framework of agreements on cooperation between Paris and Ndjamen French military instructors stay on in Chad. Paris-based LE MONDE specifies that part of French troops is stationed at French military bases in the Central African Republic which borders on Chad.

Yaounde November 10 TASS -- The withdrawal of French troops from Chad will not be complete, writes the newspaper POUR EN SAVOIR PLUS published in Douala. Pursuing its own goals, France intends to preserve its military presence there and to continue supporting the Njamena regime. Apart from that, units of the interventionist corps being pulled out from Chad, the paper stresses, will be stationed not far from the frontiers of that country.

BRIEFS

AID TO ETHIOPIA -- Aeroflot aircraft have delivered free aid from the USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to the Addis Ababa international airport for the Ethiopian population, which has been suffering a prolonged drought. Medicines, blankets, baby food, and other emergency supplies have been handed over to the Ethiopian Red Cross, and will be despatched immediately to the disaster areas. The Soviet Red Cross was the first to respond to our appeal to render urgent assistance to the drought victims, and it demonstrated a high level of humanity and efficiency, said (Dawid Zaoude) a representative of the Ethiopian Red Cross. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 10 Nov 84 LD]

U.S. ALLEGATIONS OF MIG'S IN NICARAGUA DENIED

Kulik Charges U.S. Pretext

LD091413 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 9 Nov 84

["QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS' Awkward Manoeuvre" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik:

The American mass media have for several days been spreading fabrications about some mystic cargo brought into Nicaragua by the Soviet ship Bakuriani. American newspapers are trying to convince the readers that the vessel was carrying military cargo "threatening U.S. security". Some of them even claim that the Bakuriani delivered to Nicaragua -- a dozen MIG-21 planes.

It is not difficult to see why the American scribblers need this provocative invention: It serves for Washington as a kind of propaganda screen to cover up the U.S. terrorist policy with regard to Nicaragua. One is surprised, however, why the Washington-made fabrication was picked up by some French papers, specifically LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS. In a bid to oblige the White House chief, elected to his post for another term, the newspaper went as far as asserting that the very fact of the arrival in a Nicaraguan port of a Soviet vessel with large-size cargo on the day of the presidential elections in the United States is an "apparent provocation", proving that the USSR, allegedly, is deliberately creating a crisis in the Caribbean.

We have heard that before. It is worth recalling that way back in 1954, when the Central Intelligence Agency was contemplating an overthrow of the progressive government of Arbenz in Guatemala, the French press was clamouring about a "cargo with Czechoslovak weapons", allegedly delivered into that Central American country. Started in Paris, the rumpus was used by Washington to "justify" its invasion of Guatemala.

At present, they are trying to play the same scenario with regard to Nicaragua. Hardly had "peaceful" election rhetoric ceased at the White House, the Reagan administration started heightening the situation in Central America, looking for a pretext to try and crush the Sandinist revolution. Today's newspapers in many countries, including in France, described as a "gross provocation" the violation of Nicaragua's territorial waters by two American warships and its air space by U.S. aircraft.

Large-scale manoeuvres of the U.S. Navy, involving 25 warships, are being started in the Caribbean. THE NEW YORK TIMES admitted today that the rumors of an imminent invasion of Nicaragua have become persistent in Washington.

Does it not explain why LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, which is echoing Washington's allegations, has decided to turn everything upside down? By mounting the rumpus around the Soviet merchant ship Bakuriani, the paper obviously aims at diverting the Frenchmen's attention from aggressive preparations conducted by the American military.

Pasko Claims 'Propaganda Fraud'

LD091758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Vladimir Pasko commentary]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has categorically denied a U.S. claim that there is a vessel bound for Nicaragua with Soviet warplanes on board.

The country's Foreign Ministry has described the allegation as a lie, and an indication that the United States is preparing the ground for a direct intervention in Nicaragua. At the microphone is our commentator Vladimir Pasko:

In the United States, propaganda is regarded as shameful. We do not impose our ideas on people, the bourgeois theorists assert; our task is simply to give information, leaving it to the individual to draw his own conclusions from the facts he obtains from the press, radio, and television. So it is under the mask of this supposedly unbiased transmission of information that the United States is carrying out propaganda operations on an unprecedented scale, shaping public opinion to suit itself, and deliberately spreading lies about the situation in Poland, Afghanistan, and India, and about the affair of the South Korean spy plane shot down over Soviet territory. And in every instance, the sole purpose of the lie is one and the same: to justify in the eyes of the public the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries: sabotage, spying and other subversive acts.

Today, the United States is carrying out one sabotage operation after another against Nicaragua. Washington just cannot accept the failure of its attempts to keep a regime in power that it favors. Neither the lavish handouts to feed the counterrevolution, nor direct instructions to the hired murderers, nor the energetic efforts to wreck the elections in Nicaragua have done any good. Having exhausted its arsenal of clandestine methods, the United States is preparing its armed forces. No sooner have the elections been held in Nicaragua, than U.S. naval ships appear off its coast. U.S. aircraft continually intrude into Nicaragua's airspace.

Quoting Pentagon spokesmen, UPI reported today that major U.S. military maneuvers are to be held in neighboring Honduras involving 15,000 men, including paratroops. Contrary to assurances from the Pentagon, the agency sees a direct link between the maneuvers and a possible U.S. military operation against Nicaragua.

How are all these preparations to be justified? That is where the propaganda machine is brought into action. Anonymous sources are quoted and disinformation alleging that a vessel is on its way to Nicaragua with Soviet MIG aircraft on board is circulated.

The fraud is not remarkable for its originality. It's the same old myth about the hand of Moscow, and the same old fable about a Soviet threat. However, that does not concern the authors of this concoction: They have a definite purpose in mind.

The bourgeois press does not indulge in qualms of conscience either, since all it is doing is purveying information. Under the threat of an American invasion, it has asked the United Nations to convene an emergency session of the Security Council. Nicaragua's alarm is shared by the entire democratic public, which will not be fooled by the latest U.S. propaganda fraud.

TASS: Report 'Intentionally Leaked'

LD122108 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 12 TASS -- News about alleged delivery of Soviet MIG planes to Nicaragua was intentionally "leaked" to the press by the Pentagon which wanted to win support for plans of using military forces to intimidate Nicaragua, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reports, quoting sources in the administration and the Senate. The paper recalls that the hardliners in the administration urged President Reagan at the National Security Council meeting October 30 to block the efforts of the Contadora Group countries aimed at holding peaceful talks.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS TENSION AROUND NICARAGUA

PM121145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev military-political review: "Central America: The Situation Is Heating Up"]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] won an impressive victory in last Sunday's elections in Nicaragua. Over 80 percent of the country's registered voters took part in these, the first truly free and democratic elections in the country's history, and the overwhelming majority voted for the FSLN candidates for the posts of president and vice president of the republic and of National Assembly deputies.

The elections in Nicaragua thus demonstrated to the whole world the indestructible cohesion of the people's masses around their revolutionary vanguard -- the FSLN -- and the broad support for the FSLN's profound socioeconomic transformations and its domestic and foreign policy. Nearly 500 international observers from various countries unanimously noted that the elections were irreproachably organized. They visited many polling stations and saw Nicaraguans making the most active use of their right to vote everywhere. Many of the world's press organs are also pointing to the truly democratic nature of the elections and freely expressed will of the republic's population.

The participation of over 80 percent of the electorate in the elections refuted allegations made the day before by opposition leaders to the effect that the majority of Nicaraguans would not vote. Of the nearly 4,000 polling stations, only 11 failed to operate -- in the regions bordering on Honduras -- and of those, 2 were subjected to an attack by the Somozists. What attempts were made by the enemies of the Sandinist revolution to wreck the elections! The press reported that during the election campaign, gangs of counterrevolutionaries trained by U.S. instructors attacked and killed activists and intimidated the local population.

However, neither blackmail nor terror broke the people's will. A special correspondent of the French newspaper LE MONDE reported from Managua that all the requirements of democracy were observed during the elections. Only official Washington, which is scarcely concealing the fact that it is seeking to overthrow the Sandinist government in Nicaragua at any price, is refusing to accept this irrefutable fact. Washington is obviously guided by the principle of denying the obvious if it fails to accord with the administration's wishes. The U.S. State Department's official statement called the Nicaraguan elections a "farce" and hypocritically expressed regret that the Nicaraguan people had not been allowed "to take part in elections in the real sense of the word." President Reagan, LE MONDE again wrote, lost no time in calling the elections in Nicaragua "invalid" because, he said, it was easy to predict that the Sandinists would win them. "A strange argument for a man who was virtually certain of his own reelection", the newspaper sarcastically comments.

By impudently declaring the Nicaraguan elections to be "unlawful," the United States is trying to justify its own interference in the republic's affairs and is preparing the ground for direct armed aggression. A recent item in THE WASHINGTON POST made known the existence of a secret document of the National Security Council, which was examined on 30 October at a special conference in the White House. In particular, it examined measures to thwart the efforts of the "Contadora Group," which includes Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, aimed at achieving a settlement of the situation in Central America on the basis of the "Peace Act" prepared by the group.

It was decided to prevent the Central American states from adopting this document unless changes dictated by Washington were made in it, in other words, to emasculate all the positive elements of the "Peace Act" and turn it into another instrument of hegemonistic U.S. policy.

But matters did not stop there. According to reports from a U.S. public organization -- the Council for Western Hemispheric Affairs -- a National Security Council session chaired by Reagan has planned a sharp increase in U.S. military presence in Honduras, Nicaragua's neighbor. In the very near future, another series of provocative military maneuvers, "Big Pine III" and "Grenadier II" will be held there. The U.S.-Salvadoran "King Guard" exercises will also be held.

Observers rightly assess these exercises as direct preparation for acts of aggression and armed intervention by the United States in the region. The danger they present is borne out by alarming reports coming in recently. Since 31 October, U.S. SR-71 Blackbird spy planes have repeatedly been undertaking provocative flights over Nicaraguan territory. On 6 November, U.S. naval maneuvers began in the immediate vicinity of Nicaraguan shores. Two U.S. warships followed this up by intruding into the republic's territorial waters in the region of Corinto, Nicaragua's main seaport. A U.S. aircraft also appeared there. At the same time, U.S. frigates attacked a Nicaraguan cutter 4 miles offshore. Reports have come in that 23 U.S. Navy ships have been dispatched to Nicaragua's Pacific seaboard and 17 to its Atlantic coast.

The rumors which Washington has been spreading for a long time now concerning "deliveries of Soviet military aircraft" to Nicaragua served as the pretext for these flagrant acts of provocation. "Sensational" reports on this score appeared in the U.S. press. Subsequently, the U.S. Administration, citing unnamed intelligence sources, falsely claimed that some ship from a socialist country was en route to Nicaragua with MIG aircraft on board.

How far the Washington administration will go in its provocative actions against Nicaragua is borne out by reports that the United States is examining the possibility of delivering a surprise strike with a view to destroying those aircraft. Reports have appeared in the press concerning the Pentagon's plans to send into Central America the 82d Airborne Division, which took part in the U.S. intervention in Grenada, as well as activities at air bases where the U.S. 101st Air Assault Division is stationed.

The aim of the actions Washington is undertaking is absolutely obvious. As the Nicaraguan Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction points out, it is to prepare the ground for armed attacks and direct intervention by U.S. troops in the republic's territory. Addressing a meeting of many thousands, J. Wheelock, member of the FSLN national leadership, stated that in the face of the sharp increase in the threat of direct armed aggression from the United States, the revolutionary authorities have decided to initiate the people's universal armament within the next few days. He announced that the government has taken 20,000 students away from the coffee harvest and left them to defend Managua. J. Wheelock stressed that the Nicaraguan Government will never renounce its sovereign right to acquire any armaments for the country's defense.

At the Nicaraguan Government's request, the UN Security Council convened an emergency session to discuss the situation in Central America. U.S. military preparations, F.J. Chamorro Mora, the Nicaraguan permanent representative at the United Nations, said, and its fabrications about the "threat" Nicaragua presents to neighboring countries and to U.S. "security" are obviously reminiscent of Washington's actions on the eve of its banditlike attack on Grenada.

The United States is no longer concealing its adherence to a course aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of other states and to a policy of state terrorism. For instance, the drafting and dissemination of the sinister "manual" for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries produced by the CIA is essentially being vindicated by every means. Attempts to put the blame for the compilation of this "textbook of terrorism" on a lone amateur or to cite "errors of translation" have proved futile. "The CIA manual for anti-Nicaraguan rebels", THE NEW YORK TIMES was obliged to note, "was not a scandal and not an error. It was an admission that only with the aid of lies and terror is there any hope of alienating the Nicaraguans from their government."

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, addressing a New York synagogue recently, frankly stated that Washington intends to continue to make use of military force in all parts of the world on even broader scales. True, it plans to use this force under cover of demagogic assertions about the struggle against "international terrorism" and "terrorist hideouts." An old ploy! Shifting the blame and crying "stop thief" when you yourself are caught stealing -- those whose conscience is not clear have frequently resorted to these tricks. Now the "struggle against terrorism" that the United States has resolved to wage is merely a screen for strong-arm pressure, whose victim could be any state that has "dared" to disobey the U.S. diktat. In fact, Shultz' speech set forth an integral concept of the policy of state terrorism that U.S. ruling circles are pursuing.

This policy and these actions are a flouting of international norms of conduct. They are intolerable in the world today. That is why the proposal "on the impermissibility of a policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed undermining the socio-political system in other sovereign states" put forward by the Soviet Union at the 39th UN General Assembly session has generated such widespread response. This proposal is meeting with increasingly broad support from the world public.

The ceremonial session to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, stressed: "To take a more sober direction in its foreign policy, Washington should discard that policy's hegemonistic ambitions. No one has chosen the United States to shape the destinies of other countries and peoples, just as no other state has been chosen for that purpose."

As for Central America, the situation that has taken shape in that region, where Washington has created a dangerous seat of tension, should be settled by peaceful means on the basis of the unconditional cessation of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign states there.

The reckless actions of the U.S. imperialist circles and their stooges are leading to the further aggravation of the situation in Central America. The greatest vigilance is needed with respect to imperialist reaction's aggressive intrigues. Its attempts, dangerous to the cause of peace, democracy, and progress, should be firmly terminated.

URGENT UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING ON C. AMERICA

LD100526 Moscow TASS in English 0518 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 10 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council has called an urgent meeting at the request of the Government of Nicaragua to discuss the situation in Central America, the situation that has become aggravated as a result of the escalation of U.S. aggressive actions against Nicaragua and the threat of a direct armed intervention against that country by U.S. troops.

In recent days, particularly since November 6, the Reagan administration has sharply stepped up provocative actions against Nicaragua. U.S. ships and aircraft increased the frequency of intrusions into Nicaraguan territorial waters and air space, stated Chamorro Mora, permanent representative of Nicaragua at the United Nations. Washington launched military preparations and a propagandist campaign of misinformation for the purpose of finding a pretext and creating conditions for a large-scale invasion by U.S. troops. Those actions are part and parcel of the overt policy of aggression which the United States, which does not abandon attempts at overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua, is pursuing against the Nicaraguan people, he emphasized.

U.S. SEEKING PRETEXTS TO ATTACK NICARAGUA

Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA

PM111551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Seeking a Pretext"]

[Text] An emergency session of the UN Security Council has been convened at the request of the Nicaraguan Government. It is examining the situation in Central America, which has deteriorated as a result of the escalation of the United States' aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

Following the failure of its attempts to wreck the general elections in the country, Washington has stepped up its military provocations against the republic. Two U.S. Navy frigates recently entered Nicaraguan territorial waters in the vicinity of Corinto port. Four miles from the coast they attacked a local patrol boat that had gone out to meet a Soviet freighter in order to escort it to its berth. The Nicaraguans well recall that in February of this year frigates such as these acted as the base for pirate vessels that dropped floating mines at the entrance to Corinto port, mines which were hit by cargo vessels belonging to numerous countries.

Warships flying the stars and stripes are currently moving up both the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard of the republic. There has been a simultaneous increase in incursions by U.S. aircraft into Nicaraguan airspace. In the last few days alone, they have appeared three times over Managua and other cities and important economic installations. Against this background, the reports about increased activity at a number of American airbases and about the possible transfer to Central America of the 82d Airborne Division, which took part in the invasion of Grenada, acquire particularly ominous meaning.

A false pretext is being utilized to justify this provocative clamor. Washington is vigorously disseminating rumors that the Soviet Union has begun to deliver MIG warplanes to Nicaragua. The republic's government has categorically refuted these slanderous fabrications. People in Managua recall that prior to the overthrow of the legitimate government of Guatemala in 1954, use was also made of fabrications concerning its purchase of aircraft, which allegedly "threatened the security of the Western Hemisphere." The use of disinformation as a pretext for military adventures is a favorite device of the Washington strategists. Suffice it to recall the numerous examples of this -- from the notorious "Tonkin incident" to the slander concerning the "military designation" of a new airport on Grenada.

The Republic of Nicaragua, as its leaders are now stating, has the inalienable right to strengthen its defenses in order to protect the gains of the revolution and its freedom and independence. However, this threatens neither the neighboring states nor the United States. The real threat to regional peace and security is posed by the current campaign of slander against Nicaragua, because its aim is to fabricate an artificial pretext for armed intervention against this independent and democratic country.

IZVESTIYA PRESS SERVICE Report

PM111845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA PRESS SERVICE report: "'Gunboat Diplomacy' in Action"]

[Text] In Central America, the tense situation resulting from the U.S. Administration's aggressive action against the Republic of Nicaragua persists.

Despite the failure of the provocative clamor surrounding the mythical "deliveries" to Nicaragua of Soviet warplanes, Washington has set about a sharp buildup of its naval might off the shores of the republic. On the pretext of holding maneuvers, the U.S. Navy has concentrated a task force comprising 25 warships in a region of the Caribbean adjacent to Puerto Rico. These ships include the aircraft carrier Nimitz and the battleship Iowa (sister ship of the notorious New Jersey "renowned" for its barbarous shelling of Beirut).

American frigates, launching fast cutters to carry out piratical raids along the coastline, are continuing their incursions into Nicaraguan territorial waters. These and other facts testifying to the preparation of a large-scale military action against the Sandinist revolution are causing growing concern throughout the world, including within the United States itself. In particular, Jesse Jackson, the well-known black public figure, stated in Chicago: "We believe that American intervention against Nicaragua is inevitable. The propaganda scenario currently being utilized fully repeats what was set in motion shortly before the invasion of Grenada."

Indeed, there are not just a few ominous analogies between the Grenada events of a year ago and today's anti-Nicaraguan provocations: The hysterical clamor about a "Soviet military threat to the region" (although then the pretext was not the invented MIG's but the construction of an airport); the virtual naval blockade of the country (the United States is openly declaring its intention to "track" nearly all the vessels heading for Nicaraguan shores); the swift bringing to combat readiness of strike units of the Rapid Deployment Force at bases in North Carolina.

In the situation of the growing American threat, the Government of Nicaragua is adopting the necessary measures for the defense of its national sovereignty. At an emergency session of the UN Security Council convened at Nicaragua's request, the republic's representative drew the attention of the international public to the escalation of the United States' aggressive action and declared that the Nicaraguan people are ready to deliver a decisive rebuff to them.

Lavrentyev on U.S. Comments

LD122328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Vyacheslav Lavrentyev commentary]

[Text] As REUTER reports from Washington, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stated that Washington intends to step up military and diplomatic pressure on Nicaragua. REUTER thinks it possible that a maritime blockade of the country may be imposed. At the same time, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz made a public statement in Brasilia, where he came for a session of the Organization of American States. He denied that the United States was nurturing hostile plans against the Sandinist revolution. Over to our commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev:

[Lavrentyev] These two statements made by high-ranking figures in the Reagan administration are a typical example of the double game which the United States has been playing for several years now against revolutionary Nicaragua. Weinberger's aim is to prepare Americans for possible direct armed interference by the United States in Nicaraguan affairs. The head of the State Department, Shultz, is called upon to soothe the international community, and to use peace-loving rhetoric to cover up preparations for aggression against a country that does not intend to yield to Washington's diktat.

There is a wealth of evidence showing that such preparations are being conducted to the utmost extent. The first detachment of the 82d Paratroop Division has been moved to Honduras, which borders Nicaragua. This is the division that took part in the intervention in Grenada in October last year. American planes are brazenly carrying out overflights of virtually the whole of Nicaraguan territory. Over 60 violations of Nicaraguan air space have been registered. Large exercises have been held in the Caribbean since 1 November. The battleship Iowa, the aircraft carrier Nimitz, and another 23 combat ships are in the same area. They will soon be joined by a missile-carrying cruiser. If one adds to this the fact that Washington is deliberately thwarting all efforts to settle the situation in Central America -- it undermined the Contadora peace plan and is sabotaging the direct American-Nicaraguan talks -- then it becomes clear that the American Administration is only striving to destroy the people's power in Nicaragua. As we know, Washington did not succeed in doing this with the help of the local counterrevolution and gangs of mercenaries, so now it is relying on its own Marines. The Washington policy of state terrorism is again coming to the forefront.

Analyzing the present policy of the United States against Nicaragua, a commentator of THE WASHINGTON POST, Edward (Cody), writes: If war was a continuation of policy for Clausewitz, state terrorism is a continuation of the cold war by other methods. The Nicaraguans recognize the danger hanging over the country. The secret war that the United States has been waging for several years against our country, declared one of the Sandinist leaders, Jaime Wheelock, at a meeting in Managua, is becoming an open one.

These days preparations are in hand all over Nicaragua to rebuff aggression. The Sandinist committees of the defense of the Revolution are stepping up their guard on businesses, telephone exchanges, and bridges. Young people are enlisting in self-defense detachments. It is proposed to hand out weapons to the population. The Sandinist People's Army has been put on enhanced combat readiness. The speed and precision with which government instructions are being fulfilled make it clear that the Sandinist National Liberation Front enjoys great prestige in the country. As many Nicaraguans are saying, the Washington strategists are counting on carrying out a lightning operation in Nicaragua like the one in Grenada; but on Nicaraguan land they will find a second Vietnam.

U.S. Harassment Described

PM121417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition pp 1, 5

[Special correspondent Ye. Bay "On-the-Spot Report" under the "Topical Theme" rubric: "'Blackbirds' Over Nicaragua"]

[Text] Managua -- The situation around Nicaragua is becoming more tense with each passing hour. It has just become known here that 23 U.S. warships have set sail for the country's Pacific seaboard and another 17 for its Atlantic seaboard. Major military forces have been mobilized in North Carolina and Georgia.

Rumors about "supplies of Soviet combat planes" to Nicaragua, have now resurfaced, rumors that were trumpeted a long time ago by U.S. propaganda, are the grounds for Washington's new wave of anti-Nicaraguan hysteria.

The Nicaraguan Government resolutely rejects these false claims. Their aim is quite clear, namely, to prepare the conditions for beginning an overt act of war against the young republic.

I have just flown along the coast aboard an AN-26 civil aircraft with a group of Nicaraguan and foreign journalists. When the aircraft turned slightly to the left we could clearly see an American frigate defiantly cruising just 10 miles off the coast. Its heavy guns, directed coastward, as well as its antiaircraft weapons -- they were targeted on us -- were also clearly visible. Somewhere on deck were obviously the piratical Piranha motor launches as well. Brought aboard American ships to the coast of Nicaragua itself, they have many times burst into the republic's ports, raining fire on warehouses, port installations, and fishermen's houses.

The picture of the terrible fire that broke out in the port of Corinto after a Piranha fired a heavy-machinegun burst at several fuel tanks is still fresh in mind. Last February, an identical American frigate "launched" pirate motor launches that laid floating mines at the entrance to the port of Corinto.

Then we had a new act of provocation against Nicaragua. Thousands of Corinto's inhabitants are able to describe how all this happened. At 1000 on 7 November, a Soviet cargo vessel prepared to enter the port and pilot's launch went out to meet it. Its crew was already aware of the presence of U.S. warships in their territorial waters. Two of them were 4 miles away from the dry cargo vessel, as if "escorting" it.

At 1030, the Soviet ship entered the channel leading to the port. The pilot launch tried to approach the transgressors, but, instead of going back where they came from, they began to carry out threatening maneuvers. Simultaneously, an American C-130 warplane appeared in the sky, following the coastline and then heading toward the ships.

In view of this most flagrant breach of the republic's sovereignty, the coast guard forces fired warning shots at the American aircraft. It disappeared and the American frigate simultaneously moved away.

...After turning, the AN-26 returned to Managua. There were American news men among the journalists on board. One journalist sitting not far from me said to his neighbor: "My God, what is Washington doing?!"

On the morning of 8 November, I was awakened by a roar in the sky above Managua. For the second time in 10 days, an American SR-71 Blackbird spy plane had intruded into Nicaraguan airspace and had crossed the country at a great height from west to east, breaking the sound barrier....

NICARAGUA PREPARES DEFENSE AGAINST 'AGGRESSION'

LD100533 Moscow TASS in English 0526 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 10 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua is taking measures to organize a nation-wide defence of the republic in the face of the sharply increased threat of an armed aggression on the part of the United States, stated Jaime Wheelock, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (SNLF), Nicaraguan minister of agriculture development.

Speaking at a mass meeting on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the founding of the SNLF, he announced a decision of the revolutionary authorities to start a universal arming of the people in the coming days. The Nicaraguan minister also said the government has cancelled the dispatch of 20,000 students to harvest coffee beans and keep them for the defence of Managua.

The secret war which the United States has been conducting against Nicaragua for several years is becoming obvious, Jaime Wheelock said. Immediately upon being re-elected to the presidency, Ronald Reagan forgot about his election-campaign promises to start a dialogue with the Soviet Union and to seek political solutions in Central America. Washington, without concealing its intention to destroy revolutionary Nicaragua, is deploying its Armed Forces near Nicaragua's borders. Tens of U.S. warships have been sent to the shores of the republic and are conducting provocative and dangerous manoeuvres.

Armed Forces on 'High Alert'

LD121524 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 12 TASS -- Nicaragua's Defence Ministry issued an order to put on a high alert the armed forces of the Sandinist People's Army all over the country. This decision has been taken in connection with a sharp aggravation of the threat of the United States direct armed intervention into Nicaragua. In accordance with the Defence Ministry's order, the key points of the capital are protected by units of armoured forces.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO COLOMBIAN CP CONGRESS

PM120927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 14th Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] Congress

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends warm greetings to the delegates to the 14th PCC Congress and wishes the congress successful work.

Our parties are linked by strong bonds of fraternal friendship based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Soviet Communists know well the PCC's selfless struggle in defense of the working people's vital interests, against the domination of foreign monopolies, and for Colombia's independent development along the path of democracy and progress.

Your party's congress is taking place under conditions of a serious exacerbation of the international situation. Having declared a "crusade" against the socialist countries and the entire revolutionary and liberation movement, American imperialism and its allies have mounted an unprecedented arms race fraught with deadly danger for all mankind. Seeking to impose its diktat on other peoples and prevent them from determining their own destiny, the U.S. Administration is pursuing an aggressive, interventionist policy in Latin America, too. Graphic evidence of this is provided by the piratical attack on Grenada, the continuing threats against revolutionary Cuba, the widening of the undeclared war against Nicaragua, and the support for antipopular regimes in Chile, El Salvador, Haiti, and other countries.

Under these conditions, the enhancement of the activeness and effectiveness of the antiwar movement, the international solidarity of revolutionary forces, and fraternal cooperation among communists of all countries are of tremendous significance. Soviet people value highly the PCC's activity in spreading the truth about our country and about the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state and its actions in support of the USSR's peace initiatives aimed at averting the threat of war from mankind and preserving and strengthening peace.

We wish the fraternal PCC successes in the struggle for its people's happy future and for peace, democracy, social progress, and the implementation of the tasks which the 14th PCC Congress will advance. Long live the PCC!

May friendship strengthen and develop between the CPSU and the PCC and between the Soviet and Colombian peoples!

The CPSU Central Committee.

Delegation Leaves for Home

LD131001 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Bogota November 13 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Richard Kosolapov, CPSU Central Committee member and editor-in-chief of the journal KOMMUNIST, left for home today after attending the 14th Congress of the Colombian Communist Party.

ARGENTINE PROVINCE GOVERNORS HOLD MOSCOW TALKS

PM091211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Argentine Province Governors in Moscow"]

[Text] On 30 October, a meeting took place between L.N. Tolkunov, USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union Chairman, and a delegation of Argentine province governors. During the friendly talk there was a discussion of questions of the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the development of Soviet-Argentine relations and several international problems.

Taking part in the talk were RSFSR Foreign Minister V.M. Vinogradov and Ernesto de la Guardia, Argentine ambassador to the USSR. On 31 October, the Argentine delegation visited the RSFSR Council of Ministers. V.P. Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, told the guests of the RSFSR's economic and social achievements and the main avenues of development of the republic's national economy.

The delegation's attention was drawn to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the constructive proposals voiced by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his answers to the questions put by THE WASHINGTON POST.

The talk was attended by L.P. Lykova, RSFSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, Ernesto de la Guardia, Argentine ambassador to the USSR, and other officials. On the same day, the governors had a talk at the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. There was a discussion of questions of trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Argentina.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CELEBRATIONS, CURRENT TASKS

PM091401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Along the Road of October to New Successes"]

[Text] Soviet people have been celebrating their great and joyful holiday -- the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The peoples of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind celebrated with us the anniversary of the world's first state of workers and peasants. Millions of the planet's working people today are following the path of October, illuminated by the light of eternal Marxist-Leninist ideals.

As always on this revolutionary festival, the parade and demonstration of working people on Red Square in Moscow left an indelible impression. Moving celebrations were held in the union republic capitals and in cities and villages of our immense motherland. All this was vivid evidence of the unbreakable unity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, evidence that the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia ardently approve and support the CPSU's Leninist political course -- the course toward the all-around progress of Soviet society and toward preserving and consolidating peace on earth.

The Soviet land [derzhava] celebrated its anniversary in the full flush of its powers. In our progression forward we have come close to the point when qualitative improvements -- prepared by the country's entire previous development -- take their place on the agenda.

"The collective thinking, experience, and organizational work of the party, and the creative forces and energy of all Soviet people today are concentrated on innovative and inspiring tasks," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses to mark the 67th anniversary of Great October. "I mean the tasks of improving developed socialism which face us. It is these tasks which define the essence of the party's policy and all the plans for the country's economic and social development. The solution of these tasks will make our motherland even stronger and more beautiful, our society even more cohesive, and our life even more meaningful and richer."

Soviet people look to the future with confidence and optimism. The party is preparing for its 27th congress and work is in progress on the new edition of the Party Program. Plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and for the longer term are being elaborated. The main goal of these plans is to raise the people's well-being to a qualitatively new level and significantly improve the material and spiritual standard of the people's life, based on the increasingly weighty results of Soviet people's work.

The chief tasks as posed by the party at this stage are to lend the economy even greater dynamism, revolve more vigorously the problems of the intensification and retooling of production on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, improve the management of the national economy, and develop the creative initiative of working people more broadly. In the sociopolitical sphere, these tasks consist in further strengthening the unity of the party and people, the union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia, and the friendship among the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, improving socialist statehood, deepening the democratism of our life, and asserting the Leninist style in the activity of the party and state apparatus. In the spiritual sphere they consist in enriching the intellectual potential of the Soviet people and displaying constant concern for the development of science, education, culture, and art and for fashioning in Soviet people a Marxist-Leninist world outlook. In the international sphere, one of the main tasks is to do everything possible to contain and parry the threat of war, ensure peace for the peoples, cherish the USSR's security, and increase the country's defense capability.

The achievements of the Soviet people in resolving these tasks are huge, but it is not in their nature to stop at what has been achieved. Workers of cities and villages are persistently implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The shock vigil to mark the 67th anniversary of Great October was marked by a patriotic striving to gladden the motherland with new successes and to make a worthy contribution to the further flourishing of its economic and defense might. There are many examples of this. On the eve of the holiday the news spread over the country of a remarkable achievement -- the ahead-of-schedule completion of the laying of the main track of the Baykal-Amur Mainline, which we can rightly describe as the construction project of the century. Many labor collectives, by fulfilling their adopted pledges, have secured an increase in labor productivity in excess of the plan and a reduction in the prime cost of output, strengthened delivery discipline, and met the targets of the first 10 months for the output of industrial production ahead of schedule. Hundreds of thousands of Muscovites fulfilled their annual plans by the time of the holiday. Among the competition stalwarts are production frontrunners and innovators, a large group of which were awarded the title of USSR State Prizewinner on the eve of the holiday.

The 4th year of the 5-year plan is an important stage in the development of our economy. The results of work in the concluding period of the year will to a large extent determine its overall results, and also the base which will be the starting point for the solution of more complex tasks. Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, soviets, and labor collectives are called on to develop further the labor and political activeness of the masses, vividly manifested during the October vigil and to seek to ensure that every person works in shock fashion in the remaining month of the year.

To secure this means carrying out daily and purposeful work. A considerable number of enterprises and farms are working below their potential and are failing to fulfill plans and pledges. Organization must be improved with greater persistence and plan and production discipline must be strengthened, especially in laggard sectors.

Agricultural workers, who, like all Soviet people, welcomed the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum decisions with profound approval, have many preoccupations. The harvesting toil is behind them and the main thing now -- the paramount matter -- is to preserve what has been grown, carry out livestock wintering successfully, and lay a firm foundation for the harvest in the concluding year of the 5-year period.

The land of the soviets has big and inspiring plans. Soviet people see them as their own intimate affair. They are rallying still more closely around the Leninist party. The party is confidently leading the Soviet people along the path of October toward new achievements.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL OUTLINES USSR'S ACHIEVEMENTS

PM091313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to Lenin's Behests"]

[Text] The storm winds of Great October swept over our planet in a hurricane of unprecedented cleansing force. The morn of a new day dawned over the land, opening the socialist era in man's history. The world's first worker and peasant strike was born.

For 67 years now the Soviet land has been living by the most just human laws, ruling out capital's exploitation of labor and the rule of the few over the majority.

In this time more has been done than was done in centuries under different historical conditions. The results of this titanic work are there for all the world to see -- truly democratic people's power, a powerful socialist economy, the great union of our country's nations and ethnic groups, and the triumph of socialist ideology. We have built developed socialism -- so far the supreme achievement of social progress -- and we are working in a planned manner on its improvement.

The October victory was a victory for Lenin's immortal teaching. Correctly reflecting the objective natural laws of history, based on the best that has been created by mankind's progressive thinkers, it is constantly being renewed under the influence of the world revolutionary process. Loyalty to Leninism is the unfailing law of the CPSU's theoretical and practical activity.

Their indissoluble tie with the masses helps Communists to resolve urgent problems boldly and flexibly. "It may be said with complete justification that the party has a good sense of the pulse of the people's life," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "and the party is seeking to constantly renew its ties with the masses to make them superconductive, so to speak, and to respond sensitively to the changes and new phenomena which arise in society. A live current of thought flows from the party to the masses and from the masses to the party." It is by consulting with the people that the party works out the strategy and tactics of its activity.

The economy requires our special attention and exertion, V.I. Lenin used to say. In economic building, he pointed out, "We cannot be satisfied with heroism alone: Results here can be achieved only through persistent labor, and years of strenuous work are needed." The Soviet people are tirelessly following Lenin's behest, persistently developing society's production forces. Today we need less than a month to produce as much social product and national income as the country produced in the entire year of 1940. This year is not ending badly either. The eve of October was marked by a new labor victory -- train traffic has been opened all along the Baykal-Amur Railroad. Gratifying changes can be seen in agriculture. The workers of the agro-industrial complex are working fruitfully on the Food Program.

Soviet people welcomed with warm approval the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, which examined key problems of our development. The party's concern for the might of the USSR and the people's welfare was manifested most graphically in the long-term program for land reclamation through the year 2000 approved by the plenum. But people's historical creativity is not restricted to the economy alone. The victory of socialism and its development, Lenin taught, are inconceivable without the broadest power of the people. Some 2.3 million deputies representing workers, peasants, intelligentsia, and all nations and ethnic groups in the soviets and tens of millions of activists -- those are the people through whom state affairs in our country are conducted today.

The working people's broad participation in the administration of society has become possible thanks to Soviet people's enormous spiritual and creative potential. However, the goals of communist building demand that they rise to new levels of achievement in science and culture, professional qualifications, and skill. The school reform which has been initiated creates all prerequisites for this.

For generations of Soviet people the bright October holiday is inseparable from the ordered strength of military parades. We recall Lenin's behest: The revolution must know how to defend itself. Embodying it, the Soviet Union consistently upholds the principles of peaceful coexistence and is constantly concerned for its own and its allies' security. Let everyone -- our friends and our foes -- know that immediate retribution will overtake any aggressor who dares to disrupt the socialist community's peaceful life.

The present Great October anniversary is being celebrated in the period of the CPSU's developing, practical preparation for its next, 27th congress. It is paying tremendous attention to the draft new CPSU Program and the drafting of proposals on possible changes to the Party Rules.

We look into the future with confidence and hope. Soviet people know that our party, loyal to the behests of the great Lenin, will continue to strive persistently for the implementation of its main aim -- the people's welfare. The Central Committee slogan finds a deep response in their hearts:

"Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party -- forward to new victories in communist building!"

PRAVDA CITES WORLD MEDIA ON GOSR SIGNIFICANCE

PM091203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS roundup: "Socialism and Peace Are Indivisible"]

[Text] 7 Nov -- The foreign mass media and prominent world politicians and public figures are widely commenting on the world-historic significance of the Great October Revolution and the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy for the fate of mankind. Discussing K.U. Chernenko's speech at his meeting with youth organization leaders from socialist countries in Moscow and A.A. Gromyko's report to the ceremonial session in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, the press notes that the policy of peaceful coexistence, whose foundation was laid by Soviet power's first act of legislation -- Lenin's Decree on Peace -- enjoys the support of all the world's peace-loving peoples. Socialism and peace are indivisible. This conclusion runs like a scarlet thread through the numerous press articles and material.

BERLINER ZEITUNG (GDR) notes that the CPSU and the Soviet state are consistently pursuing a Leninist policy of peace and cooperation. The newspaper singles out the Soviet leader's words about responsibility for the present alarming situation in the world being wholly borne by U.S.-led imperialism.

All progressive mankind is currently expressing its gratitude to the Soviet Union for its enormous contribution to the cause of strengthening the forces of peace and socialism. The land of the soviets constitutes a reliable bulwark of the international revolutionary movement and the people's struggle against the threat of nuclear war, Vietnam's NHAN DAN writes. The USSR's consistent Leninist foreign policy course has gained it the respect of all the peoples of the world, the paper continues. The important initiatives contained in K.U. Chernenko's speeches are evidence of the Soviet Union's lofty sense of responsibility and goodwill and its desire to stop the arms race and prevent its spreading to outer space.

The headlines of Hungary's papers read: "The Soviet Union Remains Ready for Serious and Honest Talks" and "The Soviet Union Remains Committed to the Process of Arms Limitation." NEPSZABADSAG stresses that close unity is the guarantor of the steadfastness of socialism's international stances. The CPSU will continue to do its utmost to strengthen and deepen cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

The Soviet people have been following for 60 years the path illumined by the Great October Revolution, the path leading toward the triumph of their ideals, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out in its commentary on the report. November 7 is a joyous festival not only for the Soviet people, but for the whole of progressive mankind.

"The Ideas of the October Revolution Are the Path of Creation and Peace" and "Justice to the Peoples and Peace to the World" are the headlines under which TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI provide their accounts of the ceremonial session in the Kremlin.

World press agencies have issued detailed accounts of the session in the Kremlin Palace of Congress. UPI reports: Moscow has stated that improvement of East-West relations can take place only if there are changes in U.S. policy. The report notes that those who are shaping and will continue to shape U.S. policy must direct their efforts toward ensuring that their verbal support for improved Soviet-American relations recovers the credibility that the American Administration has rightly forfeited in recent years.

REUTER reports: The Soviet Union considers that Soviet-American relations are now "in disarray" and that Washington must now translate its assurances into practical deeds. The USSR harbors no hostile intentions toward the United States, it proposes peace and nothing but peace and is ready to collaborate with the United States in the interests of strengthening international security.

Regarding questions of the postwar structure of Europe, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEME that Moscow has stated that only shortsighted people could encroach on the peace, which has now lasted for more than 40 years in Europe and the world, or attempt to question the historic Yalta and Potsdam Agreements. The newspaper points out that a warning has been issued to hotheads who dream of revanchism and of revising state frontiers in Europe: The German Reich perished in the fire of World War II. There can be no return to it either now or in the future.

Drawing attention to the Soviet Union's readiness to improve relations with China, ASAHI stresses that the USSR advocates continuing contacts with that country.

USSR EMBASSIES HOST GOSR ANNIVERSARY RECEPTIONS

PM091411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] Receptions have been held at USSR Embassies in foreign countries to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The receptions were attended by the following:

In Sofia -- by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and G. Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers;

In Berlin -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

In Ulaanbaatar -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers;

In Hanoi -- Pham Van Dong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly;

In Havana -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Republic's Council of State and Council of Ministers;

In Damascus -- A. al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the Ba'th Party; M.Z. Mashariqa, Syrian vice president; M. al-Zu'bi, speaker of the Syrian people's Assembly; and 'A.R. al-Kasm, Syrian prime minister;

In Aden -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly, and prime minister of Democratic Yemen;

In Addis Ababa -- Tesfaye Wolde-Selassie, candidate member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) Central Committee Politburo and minister of public and national security, and (Ashagre Yigletu), secretary of the WPE Central Committee;

In Managua -- Daniel Ortega, member of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction;

In La Paz -- Hernan Siles Zuazo, president of Bolivia;

In Nicosia -- S. Kyprianou, president of Cyprus;

In Baghdad -- T.Y. Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, and T. 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister;

In Tripoli -- A. al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison;

In Rome -- L. Jotti, speaker of the chamber of deputies, F. Cossiga, speaker of the senate, and A. Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party;

In Madrid -- Federico Jose de Carvajal Perez, speaker of the senate of the Spanish parliament, Ignacio Gallego, secretary general of the Communist Party (Spain), and Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain (PCE);

In Vienna -- N. Steger, Austrian vice-chancellor, and I. Graz, foreign minister;

In Lisbon -- A. Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party;

In Ankara -- T. Ozal, prime minister of Turkey;

In Bogota -- Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Communist Party of Colombia Central Committee;

In New York -- (P. Lusaka), chairman of the 39th UN General Assembly session, and H. Winston, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States;

In Maputo -- J.L. Cabaco, secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee;

In Rabat -- M.K. Lamrani, Moroccan prime minister;

And in Cairo -- A. Abd al-Majid, Egyptian foreign minister;

Receptions were also held at the Soviet Embassies in Luanda, Algiers, Brazzaville, Cotonou, Dar es-Salaam, Ottawa, Bonn, Oslo, Brussels, Mexico City, Amman, Lima, Lusaka, Kampala, Lagos, Yaounde, Colombo, Bangkok, and other capitals.

MORE NATIONS SEND ANNIVERSARY WISHES TO USSR

From UK's Queen Elizabeth

PM121652 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I am sending my congratulations and best wishes to your excellency and the Soviet people on the occasion of the USSR's national day.

Queen Elizabeth.

From Cuba's Castro

PM091219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades!

On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, please accept fraternal congratulations on behalf of our Communist Party, the State Council, and the entire Cuban people.

Each day stresses with renewed force the significance of the October Revolution and the formation of the Soviet state as a decisive turning-point in mankind's history. The cause of Lenin and his party, embodied in the building of a new society on the principles of socialism, was one of the most important accomplishments in the life of mankind. The economic stability and rising living standard of the peoples of the Soviet Union and its scientific and technical achievements confirm socialism's superiority.

Soon we will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, and once again the world will be noting the decisive role of the Soviet socialist state and its people in that victory, which was achieved at the cost of tremendous human casualties, massive material damage, and military exploits that have gone down in history forever.

The firm and, at the same time, calm stance of the Soviet Union in conditions where international peace could be disrupted as a result of the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration, obsessed by the mania for military superiority, is a guarantee for the peoples of the whole world, who regard the possibility of a nuclear war as a catastrophe capable of destroying all signs of life in most countries and even worldwide. Only the USSR's policy, aimed at achieving peace and at the same time filled with determination to rebuff pressure that could lead to war and to adopt the necessary retaliatory measures to bring the aggressor to his senses, can make possible the resumption of detente and talks which world public opinion is calling for.

For many peoples still living in conditions of underdevelopment, the Soviet Union is invariably the epitome of solidarity, constantly backing their struggle for freedom, independence, and social transformations, and in defense of a new and just international economic order whose principles guide the USSR in its relations with these peoples.

The Cuban people, who have had the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance in all spheres ever since the start of the Cuban revolution, see the first state of workers and peasants as an example confirming the invincibility of the peoples and our confidence in the indestructibility of the socialist revolution. Once again I express to you, dear comrades, our deepest sense of gratitude for the selfless assistance which the USSR, following the principles of socialist internationalism, is giving our motherland, and I wish you further successes in the development of socialist society and in the struggle for a peaceful future and progress for mankind.

Fraternal greetings, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers.

From FRC's Von Weizsaecker

PM131119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 Second Edition p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the national holiday of the USSR I beg you to accept my very best wishes for a peaceful future for your country and your compatriots. Accept also our wishes for your personal well-being. I am confident that, even in the present situation, relations between our countries are developing positively and that peace is thereby being strengthened. At the same time, I voice the hope that dialogue between our states will be continued further and will promote the improvement of relations between West and East.

From Italy's Communist Party

PM091529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

["To the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution we send the workers, people, and Communists of the Soviet Union Italian Communists' friendly greetings. This anniversary falls in a particularly difficult and worrying moment of international life laden with dangers and tensions. The hope is that every effort will be made on all sides and that every useful initiative will be taken to improve the international climate and to return to the path of dialogue, detente, and cooperation. There is a pressing need for bold proposals to halt the disastrous arms race, to end the ongoing conflicts in so many areas of the world, and to help the peoples living under conditions of starvation and hunger.

Dear comrades, on this occasion, so important for your country and so significant for progressive forces throughout the world, we would like to express to you our hope that you can achieve positive results in the development of your country's economic, social, and cultural life. We also want to confirm to you our desire to facilitate the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Italy and the Soviet Union, in the mutual interests of both countries and both peoples, and the development of friendly relations between our two parties, within complete respect of mutual autonomy.

The Italian Communist Party Central Committee.

From SFRY's Planinc

PM091607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I am sending you and the USSR Council of Ministers cordial congratulations and best wishes for the all-around progress of the friendly Soviet people on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf. In this connection I want to note the successful development of cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR and express the confidence that it will continue to develop comprehensively on the basis of well-known, jointly agreed upon principles, thereby making an important contribution to the further strengthening of friendly relations between our countries and to the cause of peace and progress in the world.

Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

From Cyprus' Kiprianou

PM091101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To His Excellency K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the people and the government of Cyprus and from myself, I send cordial congratulations and warm wishes for health to you personally and for happiness and prosperity to the Soviet people. I take this opportunity to express our determination and desire to further strengthen the good relations of friendship and cooperation which already exist between our countries.

Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus.

From Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

PM121032 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

On the occasion of your friendly country's national holiday, I am pleased to send on the Libyan people's behalf sincere congratulations and best wishes for good health and happiness to you and progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi.

From Morocco's King Hassan

PM091525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

On the occasion of the USSR's national holiday it gives us particular pleasure to send you, Your Excellency, from ourselves and on behalf of our people and government best wishes for happiness and prosperity to the Soviet people.

III. 13 Nov 84

O 10 USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

We are taking advantage of this happy occasion to express wishes for the further development of the friendly ties, mutual understanding, and fruitful cooperation which characterize relations between our two countries united by the joint desire for peace and accord among the peoples.

We would ask you, your excellency, to accept assurances of our very high esteem.

Hassan II, king of Morocco.

From Egypt's Mubarak

PM120935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

In connection with the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it is a pleasure for me to send to your excellency and to the peoples of the friendly Soviet Union most sincere and heartfelt congratulations.

In our endeavor to strengthen and develop existing relations for the benefit of our friendly peoples, we offer to your excellency best wishes for your health and happiness and wish the friendly peoples of your country further progress and prosperity.

With the deepest respect and appreciation

Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

From Ethiopia's Mengistu

PM091605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the occasion of an important event -- the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- it gives me great pleasure to send to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee and Government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union heartiest congratulations from the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (PWE) Central Committee and the people and Government of Socialist Ethiopia and on my own account.

Progressive forces and peace-loving peoples the world over regard the Great October Socialist Revolution as the beginning of mankind's liberation from the yoke of oppression and man's exploitation of man. That great event ushered in an era of progress, prosperity, and universal equality.

The Soviet Union's tireless efforts aimed at achieving peace, justice, equality, and progress for all mankind reflect its unswerving desire for the complete implementation of these lofty goals and ideals. In the past 67 years the Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership, have successfully built a society of real socialism and achieved considerable progress in all spheres of human activity. These outstanding achievements are a striking example of Soviet people's hard work and determination.

The Ethiopian people are deeply grateful and will always remember the comprehensive assistance they have been given by the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union in strengthening the Ethiopian revolution which recently culminated in the formation of the PWE. I will take this opportunity of expressing once again satisfaction with the very close relations between our two fraternal countries that have achieved such a high degree of friendship and cooperation.

Please accept, dear comrades, my sincere and best wishes for your personal well-being and the fraternal USSR people's further progress and prosperity.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the PWE Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia.

From Syria's Al-Asad

PM091603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I am pleased on behalf of the Syrian people, the Ba'th Party leadership, and myself to send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the friendly Soviet people most sincere congratulations. The Great October Socialist Revolution was an important milestone in the history of the peoples' struggle. Since then, over the decades, this revolution has proved in practice that it is a mainstay of the peoples fighting for freedom, independence, progress, and peace.

As evidenced by the development of friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union, which were consolidated by the 8 March Revolution and the Great October Socialist Revolution, these friendly relations meet the mutual interests of our peoples and make a big contribution to the struggle against imperialism and its accomplices.

I take this opportunity to express to you very best wishes for good health and happiness and further successes and prosperity to the Soviet people.

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria.

From Iraq's Communist Party

PM120933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear comrades, on behalf of the Communists and all progressive forces of Iraq, we congratulate you and the entire Soviet people on the 67th anniversary of Great October, which ushered in a new epoch -- the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale.

The great Soviet Union -- the motherland of the October Revolution -- is paving the way to progress, freedom, and socialism for mankind. Pursuing a Leninist foreign policy aimed at upholding world peace, the Soviet Union is seeking to preserve the life of people throughout the world.

The Soviet peace initiatives instill the peoples with confidence in their ability to wage a successful struggle for an end to the senseless arms race on land, at sea, and in space and for the relaxation of tension, which is creating a favorable atmosphere for realizing the peoples' aspirations and ensuring their rights. The Soviet Union is a consistent defender of freedom and the peoples' legitimate interests. It is a loyal, dependable, and strong friend of the Arab peoples and serves as their mainstay in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and against the use of their land, their waters, and their airspace for aggressive purposes hostile to the Soviet Union and the national liberation movement in the Near East. The Arab peoples will not forget the tremendous assistance in the economic, cultural, and military spheres being rendered them by the motherland of October for the purpose of their further development and the strengthening of their independence.

The Soviet Union's recently published proposals for a Near East settlement, which are aimed, in particular, at ensuring the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to create an independent Palestinian state, are an example of the USSR's consistent stand with regard to the Arab peoples' legitimate rights.

The fraternal CPSU invariably displays international solidarity with the Iraqi Communist Party. Our party relies on this solidarity in its difficult struggle it has now been waging for more than 4 years for an end to the senseless Iraq-Iran war, for a just, democratic peace between Iraq and Iran, and for the country's democratic development, part of which is autonomy for Iraqi Kurdistan. By struggling to end the Iraq-Iran war our people and party are serving the cause of world peace and the liquidation of a hotbed of "hot war." Our people and party have had to celebrate the glorious October festival in a very different atmosphere. And today, greeting it under extremely complex conditions, we derive determination and strength from it.

In connection with the glorious anniversary of the Great October, which all progressive mankind is celebrating, we wish you new outstanding successes in all spheres of activity.

Long Live the Great October Socialist Revolution! Glory to the party of the great Lenin! May the motherland of October -- the bulwark of peace throughout the world -- strengthen! Long live proletarian internationalism!

The Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee

From Nigeria's Buhari

PM091125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To His Excellency K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; to His Excellency N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Your Excellencies,

On an auspicious event -- the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- I send your excellencies and the entire people of the USSR warm congratulations on behalf of the Federal Military Government, the people of Nigeria, and from myself. Expressing satisfaction with the excellent relations which exist between our two countries, we in Nigeria look forward with great confidence to further fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation between our governments and peoples.

The diplomatic and material support rendered by the government and the people of the Soviet Union to the struggle of the oppressed people of southern Africa deserves admiration. Your Excellencies, your contribution to strengthening peace and international security and your devotion to that cause fills us with hope that peaceful solutions will be found to global problems, through talks at international forums, in the interests of all mankind.

Your Excellencies, please accept assurances of my very profound respect.

Major General Muhammad Buhari, head of the Federal Military Government and commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

From India's Singh

PM0191533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Your Excellency,

It gives me great pleasure to send you congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the glorious holiday -- the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- on behalf of the government and people of India and myself. India and the Soviet Union are linked by traditions of close and mutually beneficial cooperation which has always served the interests of our two countries and the cause of peace throughout the world. I am confident that our friendly ties will continue to strengthen. Please accept my best wishes for the Soviet people's further progress and prosperity and your excellency's own health and well-being.

Giani Zail Singh, president of India.

From Indonesia's Suharto

PM091115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr. N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The government and the people of Indonesia join me in addressing to your excellency, and through you to the Government and the people of the USSR, our warm congratulations on the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary. Please accept my best wishes for health and well-being to your excellency personally and for further progress and prosperity to your country and your people.

Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia.

From Kampuchean Leaders

PM091225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee, the PRK State Council and Council of Ministers, the entire Kampuchean people, and on our own account, allow us to convey to you and to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people our sincere, fraternal, and cordial greetings and ardent congratulations on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Great October was an historic event of worldwide significance which opened up a new era for mankind -- the era of the building of socialism and creation of a classless society free from man's exploitation of man. The CPSU's outstanding achievements in building and defending the motherland of Lenin are the result of the Soviet people's stubborn struggle under the CPSU's wise leadership -- a struggle that demanded enormous sacrifices. We ardently salute these achievements, and we are trying to utilize the experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We greatly appreciate the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which consistently advocates mankind's deliverance from the threat of nuclear war and the establishment of lasting peace and international security.

We will take this opportunity to express once again our gratitude to the party, government, and Soviet people, who have given and are continuing to give moral and material assistance and support to the party, Government, and people of Kampuchea at a time when we are encountering difficulties in the building and defense of our motherland as it follows the path to socialism.

Please accept, dear comrades, our best wishes for good health and big new successes in your noble and responsible work in the interests of our two countries' peoples.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council; and Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

USSR'S LEADING BODIES THANK WELL-WISHERS

PM121208 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

["Cordial Gratitude" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] In connection with the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers have received many congratulations and greetings from working people, party, soviet, and social organizations, collectives at enterprises, institutions, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, and Soviet Army and Navy servicemen.

The greetings messages are evidence of the indissoluble unity of the party and people and of the support the CPSU's Leninist course is given by the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia of our entire country. They reflect Soviet people's pride in the motherland's historic achievements, their readiness to work selflessly to achieve new and ever greater heights in socialist building, and their desire to make their contribution to the cause of improving developed socialism.

Soviet people state their approval of party policy within the country and in the international arena and of the tireless activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, for the sake of securing a happy life for Soviet people and lasting peace worldwide.

In the runup to the glorious anniversary -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War -- labor collectives are reporting increased labor productivity, improved quality indicators, and increased responsibility and discipline.

All this is the guarantee of the successful implementation of the party's decisions, the long-term program for land reclamation, and for improving the efficiency of land use which was adopted by the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, and other comprehensive socioeconomic development programs whose aim is to make our motherland even stronger and more beautiful, our society more cohesive, and our lives more meaningful and richer.

The greetings note that in the current situation, when the party has entered the period of practical preparations for the next, 27th, congress, which is to approve the new edition of the CPSU Program, Soviet people are expressing their readiness to carry out shock work with a view to ensuring new victories in socialist building.

Congratulations have also been received from the leaders of the socialist countries, from communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties and liberation movements, governments, statesmen and public figures, and individual citizens of foreign countries. In congratulating the Soviet state on the holiday, our friends stress their solidarity with the Soviet people's struggle aimed at averting the threat of war hanging over mankind through the fault of the aggressive forces, at preventing imperialist encroachments on the peoples' sovereignty and freedom, and at saving the world from nuclear catastrophe. The congratulations express support for the course consistently pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Government of maintaining and strengthening world peace, and confidence that the Soviet people, in unity with the peoples of the socialist community countries and all progressive forces, will do everything in their power to improve the international political climate and ensure lasting peace in the world.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers cordially thank all party, soviet, and social organizations, collectives of enterprises, institutions, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, the leaders of the socialist countries communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties, governments, statesmen and public figures, democratic organizations, and individuals from foreign countries for their congratulations and good wishes on the 67th anniversary of Great October.

CPSU Central Committee
USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
USSR Council of Ministers

NEWS AGENCIES SPECULATE ON USTINOV DEATH RUMORS

TV Announcers' Appearance Noted

AU101743 Vienna ORF TELETEXT in German 1730 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Speculations about the death of a high-ranking politician are circulating in the Soviet capital. The reason for this is the fact that the Soviet television news reporters were wearing dark suits today and a woman announcer was wearing black. Informed Soviet circles said that television employees had been instructed to prepare the transmission of somber music.

Observers are focusing their speculation on Defense Minister Ustinov, who made his last public appearance 6 weeks ago.

Rumors Subside

OW110413 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 11 KYODO -- A rumor in Moscow that a member of the Kremlin leadership has died subsided Saturday night as Soviet TV announcers appeared in normal, not black, outfits on the 9 p.m. news program. TV stations also broadcast celebration events for the anniversary of the Soviet police as originally scheduled.

When the party chief Leonid Brezhnev died in 1982, the day happened to fall on November 10, and at that time, the TV broadcast of the police anniversary celebrations were canceled. The earlier rumor circulated as TV presenters appeared in black outfits and state radio played subdued music for most of Saturday.

This had promoted speculation among Western and Soviet bloc diplomatic sources here that Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov, 76, has died. Ustinov, a senior party Politburo member, has not been seen in public for over six weeks.

Unorthodox Death Report Possible

PY111905 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1315 GMT 11 Nov 84

[By J. Diez Lazaro]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov (EFE) -- The possible death of Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov, the USSR defense minister, could be announced in a nontraditional manner, according to some observers in Moscow.

The poor health of top Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko would suggest, in the opinion of these observers, efforts aimed at avoiding public alarm over his possible demise, thus barring the use of the customary signs which precede the official announcement of the death of a member of the regime's hierarchy.

Traditionally, the Kremlin issues information concerning the demise of any member of the Communist Party Politburo in several stages, the first indication being signs of mourning by TV announcers or changes in radio and television programming, something which has not taken place yet, despite the insistent rumors that Ustinov has died in the last few hours.

According to the same observers, the case may be somewhat similar to the death of Sharaf Rashidov last year, which was reported in an unusual manner to avoid alarming the Soviet public which, faced with the first signs of mourning, would have thought that they were due to the death of then Kremlin leader Yuriy Andropov, who was seriously ill at that time. On that occasion Rashidov's death was reported on the very same day of his demise, a noteworthy change in the behavior customary for this type of news.

In the case of Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov, one of the most powerful men in the Politburo and one who also plays a decisive role in the relations of the Communist Party and the Armed Forces, the military sector could be concealing his demise until another official is appointed to occupy Ustinov's posts.

This line of analysis concludes with the consideration that the secrecy that the military sector is keeping about the hypothetical outcome of Ustinov's serious illness has not been sufficient to prevent the news from being leaked from the Soviet Defense Ministry and high-ranking military and political circles.

The commentaries conclude by stating that, in any case, the Soviet military sector has decided to announce Ustinov's demise in a nontraditional manner, regardless of the fact that the rumor is already circulating in Moscow. However, it is noteworthy that, aside from the absence of the signs which usually anticipate this kind of news in the official news media, at least two leaders from different departments of the Politburo have begun official trips abroad. They are Vladimir Dolgikh, who has just started a tour of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos, and Piotr Demichev, who is visiting Tunisia. It is believed that two leaders such as Dolgikh and Demichev have the obligation to attend the funeral of their peers.

Rumors False, 'Intentional'

PY121915 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1823 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov (EFE) -- According to Soviet official sources consulted by EFE the rumors on the death of Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov are, in addition to being false, "intentionally aimed at making the Soviet Government appear weak in some aspects."

The source consulted by EFE, who asked not to be identified, after totally denying the news originating in Moscow on Ustinov's death, said that "the marshal is recovering satisfactorily from an illness that had afflicted him for the past 2 weeks." The defense minister, who is one of the 12 members of the CPSU Politburo, has not been seen in public for the past 2 months. Among the public acts in which Ustinov has not participated, the most noteworthy are the arrival of the Indian defense minister on 30 October and the official ceremonies held last week to mark the anniversary of the October Revolution.

The official source queried by EFE associated the development of the rumor, which is now in all news media in Moscow, to the reelection of Ronald Reagan for a new presidential term in the United States. The source stated that Reagan's new term will be featured by "the continuity of the well-known course of confrontation with the Soviet Union."

U.S. propaganda organs, according to these statements, "consider that the status of the USSR in the international scene, or in anything related to arms control or reduction, is debilitated through periodical rumors on illnesses and death of Soviet leaders."

Washington should consider arms proposals, instead of downplaying them with their campaigns, or presenting the arms race and confrontation as an alternative," the source queried by EFE concluded.

CEREMONIES MARK SOVIET MILITIA DAY ON 10 NOV

D101215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Nov 84

Text] Today, Soviet Militia Day, chiefs of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, top representatives of the Red Banner Moscow Militia, and veterans of the Cheka arrived at Red Square in the capital. Wreaths were laid at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum from the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Chief Directorate of Internal Affairs of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and young members of the militia.

They observed a minute's silence in memory of the heroes who gave their lives for the honor, freedom, and independence of the homeland during the years of the Great Patriotic War, and laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Wreaths and flowers were also laid at the grave of Dzerzhinskiy by the Kremlin Wall and at the graves of militiamen Stekalov and Shvyrkov, who died heroically in 1918 while carrying out their civic duty and who are buried by the Kremlin Wall. Flowers were laid at the Dzerzhinskiy Memorial in the square which bears his name and at memorial plaques which honor members of the militia.

MVD Official's Radio Talk

D101202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Nov 84

Talk in studio by Major General Viktor Ivanovich Gladyshev, head of the Political Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, on the occasion of Soviet Militia Day -- live]

Text] It was noted at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held in June 1983 that the normal course of social development is unthinkable without the strictest observance of the laws that guard the interests of society and the rights of the citizen. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has said: In our country, no one is permitted either to break the law or to circumvent it. With us, the demand of social discipline and the norms of morality are indivisible; they apply to each and every one of us. They help the honest man to live and work and protect him from disturbance. But those who deviate from the law, or try to get around it, must be made to feel at once that punishment for illegal acts follows inevitably. In this approach to the matter, we see in all its fullness and strength the profound democratism and justice of our system.

In resolutely putting a stop to various offenses, while acting in strict accordance with the law, the organs of Internal Affairs are not only fulfilling important state functions of protecting law and order, but also helping to inculcate in citizens a high level of conscious discipline, respect for the law, and a sense of responsibility to society. The strength of the militia is in its ties with the people. It is only by relying upon the assistance of labor collectives, volunteer people's patrols, and public law-and-order centers that it can carry out its tasks successfully. The practice of the work of the militia and of other organizations concerned with law enforcement contains rich experience of an integrated approach to the strengthening of law and order.

Moscow Red Banner Militia, under the guidance of the city committee of the party, is doing a great deal of substantial work toward making our capital an exemplary communist city.

The patriotic movement of the working people for a high standard of work and amenity and exemplary public order, which has been launched in Moscow, has become a powerful and effective stimulus to the improvement of the work of the Internal Affairs organs in the capital. In the union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, there are hundreds of population centers where no offenses are committed for years on end. Recently, there has been an appreciable strengthening of the operational service and units of Internal Affairs. A number of organizational and practical measures have been taken to intensify the professional activities of the criminal investigation apparatus and BKHS [Bureau for Combating Misappropriation of Socialist Property] and to enhance the role of station militia inspectors and of the patrol-post service in preventing and detecting crime. Prime attention is given to fighting violations against socialist property, bribery, and speculation and to promptly eliminating the causes and conditions that favor misappropriation. The measures that have been taken have made it possible to reinforce executive discipline and step up the struggle against hooliganism, drunkenness, parasitism, squandering of state resources, and abuse of one's official position.

However, we well understand that in the matter of preserving law and order there are still many unresolved questions. Today, on the 6th anniversary of the Soviet Militia, its personnel self-critically assess the results of their labor and map out realistic ways of eliminating the existing shortcomings.

An important reserve for improving the activity of the militia is the further improvement of the cadres policy. Discussion at meetings of workers' collectives about the candidates who have been recommended for militia service and their reports on their own work are not only a guarantee of a qualitative selection of cadres, but also an important means of further broadening the links between the militia and the people. This measure will continue to promote the strengthening of our ranks and raising the responsibility of labor collectives for ensuring model law and order.

The nature and contents of the activities of the Internal Affairs bodies demand that each of their members should be a politically mature and ideologically tempered person possessing a high level of general and professional culture as a specialist capable of making a correct assessment of social phenomena and of acting always in total accord with the demands of the party and the prescriptions of Soviet laws. Therefore, the inculcation in the personnel of ideological certainties, the cultivation of the moral qualities of honor and duty, and crystal-clear honesty and modesty are tasks of great importance.

The duty of resolving these tasks has been entrusted by the CPSU Central Committee to the political organs created within the system of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. These organs are obliged firmly and unwaveringly to implement the party's demands for the improvement of the activity of the Internal Affairs organs and for educating the militia workers in the spirit of selfless devotion to the homeland, loyalty to the Soviet people, the strictest observation of legality, and selflessness in the carrying out of one's duties.

The practical activity of the political organs has shown that party-political and ideological education work in the units is improving. Political workers and party and Komsomol organizations of the militia are organizing ideological-political education of the personnel in such a way that in the struggle against crime all the militia workers display high principle and persistence to ensure that violations of the law are quickly eliminated and that people regard each militia worker as a true and reliable defender of their legal rights and interests.

In concentrating their efforts on personnel organization work in the town and rayon organs -- the most decisive link in the Ministry of Internal Affairs system -- the political apparatus bodies pay their main attention to the further improvement of the activity of party organizations, strengthening the party nucleus in Internal Affairs units, raising the level of leadership of Komsomol organization, and intensifying their role in fulfilling service tasks.

An example for the personnel is set by our veterans, the bearers and propagandists of the glorious combat and labor traditions of the Soviet militia. These traditions are continued and multiplied by the new generations of militia workers, the leading and excellent members of the service.

And now, allow me to make use of the opportunity, on behalf of the collegium and the Political Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, to congratulate all personnel of the Internal Affairs bodies on the festival, Soviet Militia Day, and to wish all militia workers health, happiness, and successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee for strengthening observation of the laws and law and order in our country.

Festive Session Attendees Noted

LD102009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Selflessly devoted to the cause of the Communist Party, the Soviet Militia vigilantly guards the interests of the state, protecting public order, socialist property, and the rights and liberties of the Soviet people. Born of the October Revolution, it enjoys the love and trust of the people. This was stated in Moscow today during a festive meeting devoted to Soviet Militia Day.

In the presidium were: Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Savinkin, head of a CPSU Central Committee department; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; Comrade Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow [MK KPSS]; Comrade Kravtsov, USSR justice minister; Comrade Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; Comrade Rekunkov, procurator general of the USSR; Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Sokolov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR; Army General Comrade Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy; Comrade Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB.

The meeting was addressed by Army General Comrade Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs. The meeting's participants gave assurances that those employed by Internal Affairs organs will continue to bear with dignity the name of Soviet Militia employee.

Fedorchuk TV Address

LD102035 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Video address by Vitaliy Vasilyevich Fedorchuk, USSR internal affairs minister -- live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Soviet Militia Day is being marked today, a holiday established in honor of those of whom is entrusted the responsible task of guarding law and order in the society of developed socialism. The workers' and peasants' militia, created at the time of the victory of the October Revolution on the initiative of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, has fought firmly and resolutely at every stage in the country's history for the consolidation of the new socialist law and order and for the interests of the working people.

The Soviet militia is meeting its holiday during the festive days of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, which have shown convincingly the monolithic cohesion of the people around the Leninist party and universal approval of its domestic and foreign policy. In an atmosphere of great political upsurge, Soviet people are working with enthusiasm on the fulfillment of the responsible tasks of economic and cultural construction, which were mapped out by the decisions of the 26th congress of the party and the subsequent plenums of its Central Committee.

The measures that have been taken by the party for strengthening discipline, organization, order, and socialist legality are exerting perceptible influence on the solution of social and economic tasks, public life, and the mood of the working people. Speaking at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted: We have sharply intensified the struggle for strengthening legality, for improving the work of our law enforcement organs, for raising the responsibility of leading workers for the overall level of organization.

The party's firm line toward those who allow themselves to perform actions that are incompatible with our laws has received complete support and approval from the working people. The consistent implementation of socialist principles of justice in all areas of life, the protection of the interests of society and the state, of the rights of Soviet citizens against any encroachments and the uncompromising, resolute struggle against law violations, arise from the ideology and policy of the Communist Party and are a cause of the whole party and the whole state.

The skillful use of prevention and the timely and complete exposure and investigation of crime, ensuring that those guilty will inevitably find themselves made responsible, is the supreme service duty of the Soviet Militia to the people. For this reason it receives complete support from the party, the labor collectives, and the whole Soviet public. Given such support from the people, the Soviet Militia has everything it needs for using the law professionally and skillfully in order that public order in the cities, the rural population centers, and on the country's main lines of transport may gain in strength.

Organizational and practical measures for intensifying the activity of the militia service and consolidating its constant links with the working people are implemented persistently by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its organs locally in implementing the decisions and instructions of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government. The party has set the precise task of ensuring that the wealth of the people is protected, that an end be put to bribe-taking and speculation, to the squandering and embezzlement of socialist property, and to the abuse of official positions. This is no temporary campaign, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed: This is the policy that is going to be implemented constantly and rigorously.

The sharpness of the militia's struggle against manifestations of this kind has been intensified considerably. To this end links with the struggle against the embezzlement of socialist property service [Sluzhba BKHSS], with the People's Control, the procurator's department, the auditing apparatuses, with the public, and with labor collectives have been strengthened in order that similar violations may be prevented, discovered, and cut short in good time. Money-grubbers of all kinds, plunderers, scroungers, and crafty operators who are essentially amoral and criminal and who live beyond their means are exposed by Soviet workers and by the law enforcement organs. None of their tricks will save them from the shame of exposure and the inevitability of a stern and severe responsibility as provided for in the law. It cannot be otherwise, for it is a question of the economic foundation of socialism and the inviolability of the basic principle of the distribution, under socialism, of wealth strictly in accordance with one's labor.

The role of the labor collectives, People's Control, and of leaders of all levels is great in the removal of those conditions that encourage embezzlement, waste, and irresponsible management. It is important for every Soviet person, recognizing himself as a people's controller, to think about and act in accordance with this lofty civic duty. The creation in every collective of an atmosphere of intolerance and impatience toward such manifestations ought to make it impossible for the wealth of the people to be squandered.

In ensuring reliable law and order the leading place is occupied by prevention and the forestalling of antisocial manifestations. The main thing is not to permit violations of the law and to prevent them; to seek persistently and skillfully the removal of the causes and conditions under which these are encouraged.

The people's volunteer militia groups, the public order protection points, the prevention committees of labor collectives, and the comradely courts are effective links in the system of law infringement prevention that has come about in our country. The Soviet Militia relies widely upon the help of the working people in the struggle against negative manifestations: In the prevention of these, use is made of the opinion of the labor collective; of methods of convincing and educating people, and, of course, of the strength and the authority of the law.

Volunteer people's militia groups, as was noted in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 25th anniversary of their founding, make an important contribution, under the guidance of the party and administrative organs, to forestalling and stopping violations of the law. Every day thousands of members of volunteer militia groups, together with the militia, keep the order in the streets of cities and villages. Many of them have been decorated with high awards of the motherland. The organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are strengthening links with the volunteer groups, and helping to give them legal training and to spread experience of keeping law and order. Our cooperation will continue to be close in the future.

In the housing developments, in the sphere of everyday life, the public order protection points [obshchestvennyy punkt okhrany poriyadka] have a great education and preventive influence on parasites and rowdies, on those who abuse alcohol, and also on problem families and difficult adolescents. These points enjoy authority and support from the population and are an effective form whereby work collectives can directly influence the state of law and order. District militia inspectors constantly rely on the help of active members of the public in the task of preventing and bringing to light offenses in good time in order to prevent misdemeanors from developing into crimes. Measures taken recently have had a positive effect on tightening up public order. We may judge this not just from statistical data, but above all from the working people's letters about the actual state of affairs. It is important that the population everywhere should be aware of the increasing activity of the militia in preventing infringements of the law, and in reacting quickly and sharply to antisocial and criminal phenomena.

At the same time, in a number of places violations of the law are still widespread. Many citizens also write to us about this, making suggestions, noting shortcomings in our work, and demanding that they be removed. More persistent and effective measures will certainly be needed to overcome such a great evil as drunkenness, which is the cause of many offenses, ruins people's health, brings misfortune to families, does considerable harm to production, and casts a shadow on our way of life. The most important thing, I think, is principled struggle against all drinking customs and for sobriety both at home and at work. The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs will continue to intensify the militia's activity, and to strengthen businesslike cooperation with the public order work collectives, with procurators and the courts, to ensure model public order.

Respected comrades, serving in the militia of the Soviet state, preserving law and order, is a great honor and a very great responsibility. The militia acts in the interests of the people and on behalf of the people, and every member of the militia must be a model of high political and professional culture, honesty, incorruptibility, and principle. It is important to note that as a result of the CPSU Central Committee decision to create political organs in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the party-political and ideological safeguarding of official duties has been noticeably activated. The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, the kraykoms and obkoms, have sent experienced party workers to work in the political organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In training and educating militia personnel the main, determining factor is the realization of the high demands of the party and the people -- that the actions of officers, while being strict and decisive, should always be lawful, just, and understandable to the working people.

The leaders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are persistently carrying out comprehensive work in training personnel in a spirit of devotion to their oath and official duties, and of irreproachable service to the motherland, the people, and the cause of the Communist Party.

The militia's activities are multifaceted. We understand, comrades, that millions of citizens, one way or another, come into contact with it, and undoubtedly pass judgment on the style, culture, and quality of the officers' work either approving it or condemning its faults, red tape, slowness to act, and lack of attention. The work of the militia is always in the public eye, since it is connected with many day-to-day manifestations of life and the interrelationships of people. And, of course, people are particularly exacting in their evaluation of the militia's professional ability to protect and safeguard the fruits of our people's labor, socialist property, and skillfully to protect public safety, rights and lawful interests, honor and dignity of the Soviet citizen.

Most of the militia's workers are deeply aware of their high responsibility for performing the tasks of law-enforcement, and display initiative, courage, and valor. This year alone more than 400 officers have been given state awards, and approximately 3,000 have received incentives from the ministry for high professionalism in preventing and exposing crimes and keeping public order. In recent years the organs of Internal Affairs have recruited substantial numbers of Communist Party and Komsomol members and front-rankers of industry. Exemplary service is the best and worthiest way an officer can show he is carrying out the orders of the work collective that recommended him for work in the militia.

Serving together with the youngsters in the militia are its veterans. In these days when the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War is approaching, we note with a sense of profound recognition and gratitude the selfless labor of the veterans of the MVD organs who were front-line soldiers. Their personal example, knowledge, and experience are inestimable in the training and education of young militia officers.

Respected comrades, throughout its history the Soviet Militia has earned the high respect and confidence of the people. In the future, too, all that is necessary will be done to consolidate that authority with irreproachable service in the responsible position entrusted to it by the motherland. We are grateful to the party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government, and to local party and administrative organs, for their constant concern and attention for the Soviet Militia. We are also grateful to the working people and to all public organizations for their daily assistance and support in preventing and stopping violations of the law.

On behalf of the collegium and political administration of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, on Soviet Militia Day I heartily congratulate all the staff, veterans, and members of the volunteer militia groups, and wish all those who by their labor ensure the protection and further strengthening of Soviet law and order success in performing their high official and civic duties. Thank you for your attention.

UZBEK LEADER COMMENTS ON FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

PM121333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, by correspondent G. Dimov entitled "In the Spirit of Party Exactness," datelined Tashkent, date not given]

[Text] Material published on measures being implemented in Uzbekistan to tighten party-state discipline, establish order, and improve the selection and training of cadres, including IZVESTIYA articles such as "Jumping the Queue," "Irrespective of Official Position," "Deprived of Voters' Confidence," and others have evoked a flood of readers' letters.

The paper's correspondent met with Comrade I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and asked him to comment on this mail.

[Usmankhodzhayev] We, too, have been getting such letters from many parts of the country, not to mention locally, the volume of which has risen sharply this year, Inamzhon Buzrukovich remarks.

It has long been known that readers can immediately see whether a story deals with just an isolated incident or whether it has wider implications. Judging by your mail, the latter applies to articles about Uzbekistan published in the central press over the past year. Anticipating what I am going to talk about later, I want to say here that the most important of these articles were taken into account when the first results of the work to reinforce order in the broadest sense of the word in the republic were assessed at a routine plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee a few days ago.

The party teaches us that a profound approach must be adopted in the analysis of working people's letters and public reactions. A graphic example of this is provided in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's "Selected Speeches and Articles" and in his speeches at the recent jubilee USSR Writers Union plenum and the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers.

[Dimov] Georgiy Georgiyevich Atanov, joiner at the Kurskenergo TETS-1, addresses the following words to your republic: "We are not indifferent to how you live and work..."

[Usmankhodzhayev] Most letters begin with the words: "How do you live and work?" I will try to answer.

It is well known from where Uzbekistan started -- practically from nothing -- and what heights it has scaled in the family of fraternal republics under the leadership of the Leninist party. This particularly enthalls our foreign visitors. However, among ourselves we compare what has been achieved with what could have been achieved. And here, all is not well. Despite the overall growth of the economy, its efficiency is lagging behind the all-union standard. Fixed capital in industry has increased by 28 percent over the past 3 1/2 years, while output rose by only 15.4 percent. The raw cotton harvests also increased, and yet the production of fiber fell.

Uzbekistan has a vast amount of experience in the sphere of land reclamation, and yet at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum that discussed how to radically enhance efficiency in utilizing reclaimed land, fully justified criticism regarding land reclamation was leveled at the republic: Returns on the multimillion sums invested in the assimilation of new irrigated land are lower than expected, and mismanagement and thefts of socialist property in this sphere are higher than anywhere else.

[Dimov] Communist V. Kernoga, a veteran textile worker from Ivanovo writes: "It is a good thing that they in Uzbekistan have so frankly spoken out on these issues themselves. Who will do it for us..." Other letters say: What has been said was too harsh.

[Usmankhodzhayev] Lenin taught us, and the party is teaching us, to speak out about such phenomena without trying to be diplomatic, addressing the people in question to their faces. This is what happened at the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenums 4 months ago and recently, as I have already mentioned.

At the earlier plenum, team leader at the Begmikulov sovkhos Adolat Norkulovna Nosirova spoke about leaders who tried to win honors by exaggerating results, citing Kashka-Darya Oblast as an example.

Deputy Shakhodat Niyazovna Khusenova, a doctor from Samarkand, probingly and astutely raised the following question at the republic Supreme Soviet session: There is no standard children's polyclinic and in-patient department in the city, but the oblispolkom has constructed a multistory office block for itself and Ispolkom Chairman S. Khamrakulov has fitted out his office luxuriously.

For a long time, when successes were discussed in the republic, people talked about them loudly and took the credit, while mistakes and failures were discussed in low voices, mentioning no names. In economic practice, to create the illusion that all was well, overreporting and deception took place, and this provided a fertile medium in which thefts of socialist property, bribery, and nepotism took root. All this was aggravated by mistakes in cadres policy. At times, the criteria used in the selection of officials were their subservience and family and regional ties. This inevitably engendered an atmosphere marked by laxity and servility, which in turn inevitably had an adverse effect on work results.

In Dzhizak Oblast, five leading elective officials at the oblast level turned out to be related. On several occasions, they not only covered up instances of overreporting and deception, but also certain officials' shady deals. A certain M. Umurzakov was caught stealing at a sovkhos, was transferred to another sovkhos, and from there to the post of leader of a newly established rayon. To make him eligible for this post, they made him years "younger," changing the date of birth in his passport.

During an investigation into thefts in Bukhara Oblast, it was established that organized thieves had infiltrated various spheres of production and trade and collaborated with a group of law enforcement organ leaders who had gotten together because they came from the same locality, and the final link in the chain was former party Obkom First Secretary A. Karimov. He has been expelled from the party and criminal proceedings were instituted against him immediately following those against his accomplices. This is an isolated case, but it must be mentioned.

The criminal actions of A. Odilov, director general of the Pap Agro-Industrial Association, were of a dangerous nature. Having succeeded in creating a patchwork association for himself (it has now been abolished and the farms it comprised are specialized according to sectors), he built up a reputation as an "enterprising" leader through large-scale concealment of land under cultivation and other machinations.

Behind this screen he misappropriated considerable funds, bribed those who covered up for him or supported him, and finally succumbed to his vices. He stooped so low as to assault people's dignity. The end is obvious: He was relieved of his duties and arrested.

[Dimov] War veteran Mikhail Vladimirovich Petrenko from Yalta and engineer N. Kreps from Leningrad ask: "Did all this come to light suddenly?"

[Usmankhodzhayev] No, not suddenly. Communists and working people had given warning about disorders and criticized certain leaders' work style and the situation that had developed in the economy. But their criticism, as well as that carried on the pages of central press -- the article "Fiber, Rather Than Raw Cotton" in IZVESTIYA, for instance, and a number of others -- was ignored.

The CPSU Central Committee had pointed out major shortcomings in the republic party organizations' work in its resolutions on Tashkent and on Fergana and Samarkand Oblasts. The party documents provided a principled basis for improving the style and methods of party leadership and the selection and training of cadres. However, exhaustive conclusions were not drawn from them. The real state of affairs in the cotton industry was covered up by fully merited praise for the truly heroic work of the cotton growers themselves.

[Dimov] Party veterans Topivoldy Boltabayev and Sultan Atabayev, assistant foreman Arefyev from Kokand, and labor veteran Yu. S. Bunakov from Kharkov believe that the main thing now is to give people confidence that this work will be completed.

[Usmankhodzhayev] At the recent All-Union Conference of People's Controllers, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has said: "In recent years we have resolutely embarked on putting our house in order, so to speak. The task has been clearly defined: To put an end to bribery and speculation, waste, and abuse of official position."

The people fully approve and support the party line. I would like to emphasize that the rather drastic measures -- as they were described at the conference -- taken against a number of officials, including Uzbek officials, by the central organs of the party and state have strengthened our confidence that the resolute steps that are being taken locally, in the republic itself, are correct.

The cadre situation has improved noticeably in our republic. We now strictly follow the rule that we must proceed firmly and consistently from the party postulate that successful cadre work is possible only on the basis of the Leninist principles of selecting people according to their political, professional, and moral and ethical qualities. New people are heading a number of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and some leading workers have also been replaced in local soviet ispolkoms, ministries, departments, and associations. Replacement cadres at party committees and soviets, too, are more effective. Special attention is now being paid to administrative and law enforcement organs. On the recommendations of party and soviet organizations, 2,500 people have joined the militia organs alone, and one-third of them are Communists. Supervision by the prosecutor's office has been reinforced, and internal affairs and judiciary organs have been strengthened.

Some people would like to shut their eyes to the unworthy conduct of certain officials. There was a case like this in Tashkent Oblast. However, let me cite another example. Instances of abuse of official position by F. T. Babakulov, chairman of Ishtykanskiy Rayispolkom, Samarkand Oblast, were exposed at an open party meeting of the rayispolkom apparatus. He was removed from that post. In short, the republic is resolutely ridding itself of people who transgress the law or are morally degenerate.

There are signs -- and the letters bear this out, too -- that behind the screen of constructive work, certain people would like to settle scores with some principled leaders, to curb their resoluteness and exactingness toward subordinates. This is also being resisted.

Fears are expressed in a number of letters lest the struggle against the negative phenomena turn into just another short-lived campaign. Let me make it perfectly clear: These fears are unnecessary. Indeed, it is possible that those people who do not abide by the norms of our morality would like to weather the "hard times," to hang on to their posts, hoping that when it is all over they will be able to revert to their old ways. Such hopes are futile. People must be made answerable for flouting the norms of our life, transgressing laws, and violating the CPSU rules, and I emphasize: Exactingness and principledness will not be relaxed in this sphere.

[Dimov] Inamzhon Buzrukovich, you specially mentioned responses in the mail to the IZVESTIYA articles "Jumping the Queue," "Irrespective of Official Position," and "Deprived of Voters' Confidence."

[Usmankhodzhayev] Indeed, because these letters concern the practical work of soviets and contain important points.

IZVESTIYA reported the steps taken in the republic in response to the first article. It is important to mention the "followup" response. The worker whose case was taken up was allocated the apartment to which he was entitled. The ministry leader who caused offense through his inattention apologized. It is laudable that you reported this for everyone to see. People immediately appreciated this.

However, here is another letter from our city of Yangiyer. A complaint about a local leader allegedly written on behalf of a "workers' collective." We have checked it out -- the letter is unjustified. We have looked into the nature of overreporting in Yangiyer. It emerged that the exaggerated reports are sometimes extorted by certain workers: If this is not done, they threaten to leave and find another job. But after all, order will only be established when every worker insists on it.

[Dimov] Let us take a look at the third pile of letters. Georgiy Nikolayevich Murdryakov, Krasnoslobodskaya Street, Odessa, writes: "It is laudable that you openly informed readers about the deputy that was recalled. But why was it done only now, and will others learn by it?"

[Usmankhodzhayev] V.I. Lenin rated the right of voters to recall their elected representatives as a "fundamental, principled provision of true democracy." The law on the recall of deputies has been in existence for a long time. However, it must be admitted that many people, seeing a deputy fail to justify the trust placed in him, did not speak up.

This is what the picture looks like in Uzbekistan today. Nine deputies have been recalled from the republic Supreme Soviet -- namely the ministers of finance, internal affairs, and the cotton cleaning industry, leaders of a number of departments, an oblsposkom chairman, and other officials -- and more than 60 deputies have been recalled from local soviets, mostly for abuse of official position. They have been recalled before their mandate expired. Voters do not want to keep people who fail to justify the trust placed in them in the soviet for a single day longer.

The recall procedure, which was observed down to the last letter, was an educative experience; voters have taken a closer look at their rights and obligations.

And another example: At the Karakul plant, cotton was being plundered through over-reporting. A rank-and-file worker reported it. But after all, there is a large group of deputies at the plant. What were they doing not to notice? This prompted us to think about enhancing the activeness of deputies, especially in the production sphere and in constituencies.

[Dimov] I want to thank you for the careful analysis of our postbag. But may I cite just one more letter. It comes from Comrade Fadeyev, no initials, Balyabin Street, Chita. He writes: "He (the former deputy) appeared to have completely forgotten that he was a representative of the ideological front...."

[Usmankhodzhayev] And that he should have behaved accordingly? You are absolutely right to make this point. However, incredible things happen sometimes! A highly respected VASKHNIL [All Union V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences] academician, three doctors, and five candidates of sciences from Tashkent zealously performed religious rites together. Almost all the above-mentioned scientists, starting with the academician, were party members. Is that not cause for concern?

The party has set us the task of bringing all aspects of our life in line with the loftiest ideals of socialism, of reorienting public consciousness so that it assimilates new ideas more quickly, and resolutely rids itself of old and obsolete views. This is important everywhere, but in areas with a rapidly growing population like Central Asia, where the influence of vestiges of the past is more marked, this is doubly important. In this, I believe, lies the deeper meaning of readers' concern about our affairs. And in this, too, lies the strategy of the current work to improve the moral and political climate in the republic, which is being carried out with the support and assistance of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Dimov] In conclusion, Inamzhon Buzrukovich, a few words about what struck you yourself in all the readers' letters.

[Uzmankhodzhayev] The genuine interest taken in the state of affairs in the republic. The situation is improving in many sectors. Thus, not just many heavy industry enterprises, for instance, or nonferrous metallurgy enterprises, but also the ministries of the food, meat, dairy, and local industry as a whole have completed the third quarter exceeding the annual growth rates. Major associations such as the Uzbekselmash have caught up after years of lagging, and enterprises traditionally in the lead, such as the Chirchik transformer plant, are doing even better than before. However, as a whole, the projected 9-month production growth rate has still not been met. The situation has not been rectified in the construction industry and stockraising. The inertia of old work methods is making itself felt, and furthermore, it is necessary to make good past omissions. At the same time, the attitude of some personnel is causing concern; they claim that they have given up trying to meet the plan at any cost, as was done earlier. However, is it permissible to use the newly introduced order to cover up organizational inertia?

We had reason to say that the republic Council of Ministers was not showing proper persistence in implementing party directives for the intensification of the economy. Thanks to recently adopted measures, a number of shortcomings have been eliminated. However, we still have a long way to go to rectify the disproportions that have arisen in our economy. The problems require new approaches and better organization and coordination in the work of the leadership of the Council of Ministers itself.

Cotton procurement is now in the final stage. Almost 5 million metric tons of cotton have been picked so far. As is known, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has approved the establishment of agro-industrial associations for the production and processing of cotton in Uzbekistan.

In addition to the plan for the cotton harvest, a plan for the production of fiber has been drawn up for the republic. Some 230,000 metric tons of fiber more than in past years will have to be obtained from the same quantity of procured cotton. In other words, in view of the fiber output in recent years, and bearing in mind that the losses of cotton during cleaning have sharply decreased, it has become necessary to "find," so to speak, an additional 1 million metric tons or so of raw cotton. However, as nobody has actually lost it, it cannot just be retrieved. The first month of cotton processing shows that the production of fiber was higher than planned. We must maintain this trend: the trend toward enhanced quality in cotton procured.

The long-term program for land reclamation in the country adopted by the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum has given renewed impetus to all our work and opened up new horizons.

Today, on the eve of the 67th anniversary of October, our main concern is to successfully fulfill the annual plan and the 5-year plan as a whole and to greet the 27th congress of the Leninist party in a worthy fashion. From this also stems our main task to further enhance and more fully utilize the tremendous production and spiritual potential that has been created in Uzbekistan in the interests of the entire Soviet people and for the sake of strengthening the country's economic and defense might.

ACTION URGED AGAINST ERRING TAJIK MINISTERS

PM121636 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 2 November in its Morning Edition carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article entitled "Reward for Punishment" by own correspondent V. Surkov, who writes from Dushanbe. The article, carried under the "Satirical Pen" rubric, concerns the case of officials in the Tajik SSR who have been fined by the republic's People's Control Committee for financial irregularities and have simultaneously been awarded bonuses for exaggerated production figures. The list of culprits includes "chiefs, administrators, directors, chairmen, and chief engineers. Surkov notes that some bonuses were paid by V. Ablogin, Tajik SSR minister of rural construction, and A. Kasymova, the republic's minister of consumer services. After noting that the ministers in question have rescinded the orders to pay bonuses to officials punished by the People's Control Committee, Surkov concludes:

"Those selfsame leaders who authorized the payment of rewards to workers who tolerated mismanagement and engaged in misrepresentation should be called to account with the utmost severity. This, I believe, should also apply to Ministers V. Ablogin and A. Kasymova."

GRISHIN ADDRESSES WRITERS UNION PLENUM

LD121628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Tasks in further raising the ideological and artistic level of created works and enhancing the role of the creative intelligentsia in the communist education of the Soviet people in light of the recommendations of Comrade Chernenko at the anniversary plenum of the USSR Union of Writers were examined at a meeting of the Moscow creative workers aktiv today. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report before those assembled.

Having made a thorough analysis of the activity of the capital's masters of culture, the participants in the meeting noted their contribution to the further improvement of developed socialism. At the same time, shortcomings and problems of creative life that require daily attention were discussed in detail.

CPSU'S DOLGIKH VISITS BAM, TOURS OBLASTS

PM091431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From Positions of High Exactingness"]

[Text] The application of achievements of scientific and technical progress, reserves for enhancing production efficiency, and progress in the implementation of plans for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums were discussed at meetings between V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and construction, railroad, and industrial enterprise workers, leaders of party and soviet organs, and representatives of public organizations during his visit to Irkutsk and Amur Oblasts, Yakut ASSR, and Krasnoyarsk Kray 24-30 October.

V.I. Dolgikh visited the Bratsk Ges, the Bratsk Timber Industry Complex, the Bratsk Aluminum Plant, the Zima Chemical Plant, and the Angarsknefteorgsintez Association. He asked about production modernization, reserves for enhancing labor productivity, the automation and mechanization of labor-intensive operations, production growth, improvement of the quality of goods, and protection of the environment.

After visits to settlements along the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad [BAM], a conference with BAM construction and operation leaders and representatives of patronage organizations was held in Tynda to discuss questions connected with the completion of the railroad's construction and steps to ensure its reliable operation. The need was discussed to adopt a more exacting attitude toward the quality of the installations being accepted for operation, to assimilate commissioned capacities more quickly, to eliminate existing shortcomings, to pay more attention to the selection and placement of cadres, and to show greater concern for the housing and cultural conditions and social amenities for the railroad workers.

In the Yakut ASSR, V.I. Dolgikh acquainted himself with the work of collectives at Neryungri Ges, the Neryungrinskiy Strip Mine, and the large-panel housing construction plant. Close attention was paid to questions relating to production intensification, the introduction of powerful mining machinery, and the enhanced quality of housing construction.

At the Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom and the Irkutsk CPSU Obkom, meetings were held with members and candidate members of kraykom and obkom bureaus and the party-economic aktiv. Tasks of party, soviet, and public organizations in mobilizing labor collectives for the successful fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole were discussed. It was noted that workers at enterprises and construction sites have launched widespread competition to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet peoples victory in the Great Patriotic War in a worthy fashion and are preparing to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with labor gifts. It was noted at the meeting that an important precondition for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is the tightening of labor discipline, enhanced responsibility of everyone for the matters entrusted to them, and the development of the working people's initiative.

V.I. Dolgikh was accompanied on his tour in Krasnoyarsk Kray by P.S. Fedirko, first secretary of the CPSU Kraykom; in Amur Oblast by S.S. Avramenko, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom; in Irkutsk Oblast by V.I. Sitnikov, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom; and in the Yakut Assr by Yu.N. Prokopyev, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom. The party also included USSR Ministers M.I. Busygin, N.S. Konarev, V.V. Listov, and I.D. Sosnov.

MARCHUK OPENS PRESS CONFERENCE ON AUTOMATION

PM091017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Main Thrust"]

[Excerpt] The fundamental retooling of base sectors of industry on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress is the general course of the party's economic strategy. The introduction of robot technology and flexible automated systems creates extensive opportunities for the successful solution of the tasks of the comprehensive automation of production. Experience of creating this kind of equipment and the initial operating results were the theme of a press conference in Moscow. The press conference was opened by Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS ALMA-ATA MUSIC FESTIVAL

LD121644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Excerpts] An all-union festival of Soviet music began today in Alma-ata.

Those taking part in the festival were received by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the General Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. He wished the masters of art fresh creative successes.

AFP: DISSIDENT SOURCES SAY POET SOKOLEV DEAD

NC081828 Paris AFP in English 1820 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Frankfurt, Nov 8 (AFP) -- The Soviet poet and dissident Valentin Sokolov died earlier this month in a psychiatric clinic near Kaliningrad, the International Human Rights Society announced here today, quoting Soviet dissident sources.

Mr Sokolov, who last year won the French Pen Club's "Freedom Prize" and was proposed for the Nobel Prize in Literature by the same literary organisation, was committed to the Cernashovsk clinic in 1972 as a "dangerous element." The Frankfurt organisation said his death was the result of "special" treatment to which he had been subjected.

His first conflict with the authorities was in 1947, when he was sentenced to 25 years in a labor camp for "counter-revolutionary propaganda." He was released in 1956 and "rehabilitated," but was arrested two years later on the same charge and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. He did his full term, then in 1970 was arrested again and charged with "slandering the state." He was imprisoned for two years, and shortly after his release was declared an "uncontrollable and dangerous element."

Apart from a brief spell in another psychiatric clinic, the Human Rights Society said, Mr Sokolov had remained at Cernachovsk for the past 12 years.